FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1849. [NO. 1672.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, will be held in the town of Fayetteville, on the 12th day of July next, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Engineer, and finally locating the Road.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, President.
June 11, 1849. 71-tm

NEW BOOKS.

KAVANAGH, by Longfellow; Fernande, or the Fallen Angel, by Dumas, 50; Agnes Morris, or the Heroine of Domestic Life, 25; Life in London, 2 vols., $1; Family Failings, by Mrs. Gore, 25; Home Influence, a tale for Mothers and Daughters; My Uncle the Curate, 25; The Crayon Miscellany, by Irving; Astoria, by do; Hawstone; Assembly's Psalms and Hymns, morocco covers; Oswald's Etymological Dictionary, new edition; Botany for Beginners; Andrews' Ovid; Mason's Farrier, new edition; Olney's Geography; the History and Law of the Writ of Habeas Corpus with an Essay on the Law of Grand Juries, by E. Ingersoll; Steel Pens in boxes and on cards.

Also, a further supply of Macaulay's History of England, 2 vols., bound in sheep; the same work, in 2 parts, 25 cts. each.

Just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 11, 1849.

Agency for Bank Business.

THE Subscriber offers his services to persons having Bank business, as an Agent for the renewal of Notes and procuring Discounts at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. His office is in the Court House, where he may be found at all times during the usual business hours. Communications addressed to him by mail will meet with prompt attention.

JAMES BAKER.
June 11, 1849. 71-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, at June Term, 1849, of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Robert W. King, deceased. All persons having claims against the Estate of said Robert W. King, are notified to present them within the time limited by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

ELIZA W. KING.
Fayetteville, June 11, 1849. 71-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, at June Term, 1849, of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Administratrix, with the Will annexed, of Isabella King. All persons having claims against the Estate of said Isabella, are required to present them within the time limited by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

ELIZA W. KING.
Fayetteville, June 11, 1849. 71-3w

CARTHAGE
MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE Fall Session in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in July next, under the superintendence of the Subscriber. Rates of Tuition per Session of five months are $8, $10, $12 50, according to the progress of the Student. Board at from $6 to $7 50 per month.

A. C. McNEILL.
Carthage, June 7, 1849. 71-3w

House and Lot on Haymount
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d day of July next, the HOUSE AND LOT on Haymount, at the South-east corner of the Arsenal lot, situate immediately on the Turnpike road, where James S. Campbell formerly resided.

Terms of Sale:—One third Cash or negotiable paper, and six months for the residue.

HENRY CAMPBELL,
ANN MARIA DECKER.
June 11, 1849. 71-ts

GOOD NEWS!
THE CELEBRATED
ROBERT MORRISON COTTON GINS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is now having put up, and is offering for sale, at his shop in this town, a large number of Cotton Gins, made by, and under the immediate superintendence of Robert Morrison, the superior excellence of whose work is too well known to require particular commendation. These Gins are of the best construction, out of the very best materials, and are warranted to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser—otherwise no pay will be demanded. All the late improvements in Gin-making have been added to them, while a considerable reduction has been made in their price, so as to suit the hardness of the times.

Repairing promptly done, and at reduced prices.

JOHN D. SMITH.
Wadesborough, June 4, 1849. 71-tf

North Carolina
STATE LOAN.

BY AN ACT, passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company," it is provided that, to enable the State to pay her subscription to the Stock of said Company, the Treasurer of the State shall, from time to time, issue Bonds or Certificates of Debt, under the Great Seal of the State, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Treasurer, and guaranteed by a pledge of the faith of the State, in sums not less than Five Hundred Dollars, payable in currency of the United States or Great Britain, with interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent., payable semi-annually; the principal of which Bonds shall be redeemable at the end of twenty years from the time they shall be issued.

And it is furthermore declared by said Act, that whenever it shall be necessary to issue said Bonds or Certificates of Debt, the Treasurer shall advertise in one or more Newspapers, and invite sealed proposals for said Loan, and to accept those terms which shall be most advantageous to the State.

Now, therefore,

Public Notice is hereby given,

That I am prepared to negotiate a Loan, to the amount of **FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS**, in pursuance of the terms and provisions of said Act. The Proposals to be addressed to me, at this Office, on or before the 10th day of July next.

C. L. HINTON,
Public Treasurer of N. C.
Office of Public Treasurer, Raleigh, May 29, 1849. 70-4w

TIN WARE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.
March 17, 1849. 61tf

New Spring and Summer
MILLINERY.

MISS F. MITCHELL

HAS just received and opened her SPRING and SUMMER **MILLINERY**, to which she invites the attention of the public.

April 7, 1849. 62tf

Summer Clothing.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO. have just received their NEW stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing,

CONSISTING OF

Sack, Dress and Frock Coats; Pants and Vests; To which they invite public attention.

—ALSO—

20 packages Loaf, Crushed, and Refined Sugars.
April 7, 1849. 62tf

SUPERIOR TEAS.

真眼熙
珠生正

"YOUNG HYSON," "Hyson," "Imperial," "Gunpowder," "Souchong," "Oolong," and "Howqua Mixture." Several qualities of each of the above varieties. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

NEW BOOKS.

DUTIES of Attorneys, by Samuel Warren; Hannah More's complete Works; Roland Cashel, by Lever; Vanity Fair; The Prince, by Cockton; Liddell's & Scott's Greek and English Lexicon; Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge; Manning's Sermons; Mills' System of Logic; Meigs's Treatise on Obstetrics; Mitchell on Fevers; Letter and Note Envelopes, &c., &c., just received.

E. J. HALE.

Winter Sperm Oil and Tanners' Oil, of superior quality, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Protection Insurance Company.
(FIRE AND MARINE.)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

NEW BOOKS.

NINEVAH AND ITS REMAINS, by Layard, 2 vols; Bowdler's Family Shakspeare; Union of Church and State, by Noel; Macaulay's England, Boston Edition, 2 vols.; Arvine's Cyclopædia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes; Vanity Fair; Monte Christo; Man made of Money; Happy Home; Teaching, a Science; Greek without a Master, by N. C. Brooks; Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Brooks's Ovid; Willard's United States, new Edition; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged; Williams on Executors, new Edition; Macaulay's Miscellanies; Mason's Farrier, new Edition; Meigs' Obstetries; Letter Writers; Towns' Spelling Books, &c. &c.

Just received at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.
May 7, 1849.

Manufacturer's Articles.

ROLLER Cloth, Russia Isinglass, French Glue, Emery, Shuttles, Pickers, Picker String Leather, for sale by

HALL & HALL.
Feb. 20, 1849. 55-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

TO TRAVELLERS
GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,
Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

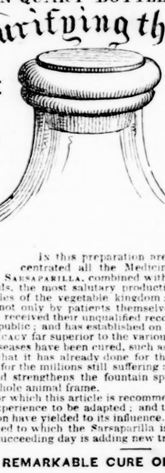
FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore, $10 50
" Petersburg " " 7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
IN QUART BOTTLES
for Purifying the Blood
AND FOR THE CURE OF



SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, STUBBORN ULCERS, DYSPEPSIA, SALT RHEUM, FEVER SORES, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, DEBILITY &c &c

GENUINE

In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of SARSAPARILLA, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merits a reputation for VALUE and EFFICACY far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the records of time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the Sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

MESSRS. SANDS:—Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress; caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your valuable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure. Yours very truly,

D. PARENT.

Consulate of France in the United States.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true. For the Consul-general of France,
New York, Feb. 17, 1848. L. BORG, Vice-Consul.

CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURED.

LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.—The following striking, and, as will be seen, permanent cure of an INVETERATE CANCER, is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once it will do again:—

Stamford, Ct., Oct. 5, 1847.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS:—Gentlemen—In the year 1842 I was attacked with a cancer in my neck, which soon extended its ravages over the side of my face, eating the flesh, and leaving the cords of my neck bare, discharging very freely, causing intense pain and suffering, depriving me of rest at night and comfort by day, destroying my appetite, and reducing me almost to the gates of death. I was attended by the first physicians in the state, who prescribed for me, and did all that skill and talent could effect, but during all the time I continued to grow worse under their care. In the Spring of 1844 I chanced to hear of the cures performed by your Sarsaparilla, and determined to try it. I had not used over two bottles before I felt its effects on my system most sensibly. My appetite was soon restored, my strength was increasing, the discharge from the cancer decreased, and I soon began to perceive that the flesh was healing. I continued its use according to directions, and also continued to grow better and better from day to day, until I have been fully and wholly cured by its use. It is now two years since I was cured, and I have remained perfectly well up to this day. I have delayed giving you this certificate, that I might ascertain whether the disease would reappear; but I am happy and most thankful to again repeat that the cure is a perfect one, and effected wholly by the use of your Sarsaparilla. The scars still remain; and all who know me, and many of the citizens of Stamford, can testify to the severity of my case and my sufferings, and the health-restoring power of your Sarsaparilla. I can with unhesitating confidence recommend its use to every sufferer afflicted with similar complaints. After experiencing what I have from its effects, I can say to one and all, "Hesitate and doubt no longer, but secure to yourselves the health-giving virtue this medicine can alone bestow."

Most gratefully I am, and shall always remain, your friend, ISAAC STEVENS.

TESTIMONY FROM EUROPE.

Legation United States, Berlin, Prussia, April 8, 1846.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS:—Gentlemen—Having seen your Sarsaparilla used in this city with great effect in a severe case of SCROFULA, I have been requested to order three dozen bottles, which please send, on the payment of the enclosed draft on Messrs. Henschen & Unkhart, with the *least possible delay.* I am inspired only by a feeling of philanthropy, in begging you to publish this unasked testimony to the value of a medicine which, widely as it is known, is not known as it ought to be.

I am, Gentlemen, respectfully yours, &c. THEODORE S. FAY.

PREPARED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
A. B. & D. SANDS, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
100 FULTON-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW YORK.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.
Price $1 per Bottle; six Bottles for $5.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville, N. C. 60-cow3m

FOR SALE.

A GOOD WAGON and 4 fine MULES.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 4, 1849. 70-tf

New Crop Molasses.—A few hhds. in prime order and of the best quality, for sale. Apply to

B ROSE & SON.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and Cap Paper } at $1 50 pr. ream.

With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 25, 1848.

100,000 BRICKS.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish 100 to 150,000 well burnt Bricks.

E. W. BARGE.
June 1. 70 3w

No. 1 Saddle Horse for sale.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 23, 1849. 64tf

Also, a new supply of Ploughs and Points.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

☞ We find it necessary to make an earnest request to those who owe us, to call and settle their accounts.

Mr. John Shaw may be found at our office, ready to furnish accounts.

B. & B. W. ROBINSON.
Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.
June 4, 1849.

MINERAL WATER,

IN the highest state of perfection, with *Ginger, Lemon, Strawberry,* and *Sarsaparilla* SYRUPS. All the above Syrups for sale by the bottle or dozen.

—ALSO—

SODA POWDERS, for the momentary production of *Soda Water.*

Seidlitz Powders.
Henry's Magnesia.
Husband's Magnesia.
Lime Juice.

With a full supply of fresh and genuine Family Medicines. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.
May 20, 1849. 68tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday July 2d, 1849, the Lot and Fire Proof Brick Tenement on the North side of Hay Street, at present occupied by Wm. G. Matthews.

Terms 6 mos. credit, with bond and approved security. A. A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.
May 21, 1849. 68-ts

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring and Summer **STOCK OF GOODS**, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries, &c. &c.,

Which they offer on the most favorable terms at their usual low prices.

HALL, SACKETT & CO.
Lower Fayetteville, April 20, 1849. 64-3m

Cashwell & Blossom,
GENERAL COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchants,
Nos. 1 and 2, Dickinson's Stores,
NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.
April 3, 1849. 64tf

ICE FOR SALE.
Keep Cool if you can.

THE LARGE ICE HOUSE in Campbellton is now filled with as good ICE as has ever been offered in this market, imported direct from Boston with but little delay on the voyage. The Subscriber will open the house on Monday the 14th inst., and superintend the delivery of Ice in any quantity to suit purchasers. Persons wishing it to be left at their place of business or residence can be accommodated by giving notice. It can be had every day until 2 o'clock, (Sundays excepted,) by applying at the Store at Liberty Point, (door fronting on Person st.) where a supply will be kept on hand. As the Ice was purchased for cash, and will be sold at the lowest price it can be afforded at, prompt payment will be expected. The bills of regular customers will be made out weekly, and on each Monday please call and settle.

Terms—under 5 lbs. 3 cts. pr. lb.; larger quantities 2 cts. pr. lb.

CHAS. GODDARD, Sup'dt.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Supreme Court Reports.
REDUCTION OF PRICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased from the Estate of W. R. Gales, Esq. deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8 Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term 1845, to August Term 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. Bound volumes furnished to the Profession in exchange for their Nos. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 19, 1849.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
1st June, 1849.

BOOKS of subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open at the counting room of John D. Starr until further notice, where payment will be received for the 3d instalment, due this day. By order of the Board.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.
June 2, 1849. 70-3w

ROUGH RICE.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 28, 1849.

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Mackerel Fish, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
May 18, 1849. 68tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore.

BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 51tf

Grand Lotteries,
FOR JUNE, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

CAPITAL $35,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class 81, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 30, 1849.

78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of $11,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,800, 1 of 1,655, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 700, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 26 Wholes,			$120 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	60 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.
(68-td-pd)

LAW BOOKS.

East's Reports, 16 vols in 8.
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.
Crabb on Real Property, 2 vols.
Daniell's Chancery Pleading and Practice, 3 vols.
Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.
Story's Equity Pleadings.
" On Bailments.
" Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.
" On Bills of Exchange.
" On Promissory Notes.
Brown's Chancery Reports, 4 vols.
Equity Draftsman, by Hughes.
Chitty on Bills.
" " Contracts.
" " Criminal Law, 3 vols.
" Blackstone.
Tillinghast's Adams on Equitment
Lawyer's Common Place Book.
Smith on Contracts.
" Leading Cases, 2 vols.
Greenleaf on Evidence, 2 vols.
Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence.
Archbold's Criminal Pleading.
" Nisi Prius.
Broom's Legal Maxims.
Mitford's Pleadings.
Stephen on Pleading.
Lube's Equity Pleading.
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction.
Gresley's Equity Evidence.
Oliver's Conveyancing.
Iredell's Digest, 3 vols.
" Digested Manual.
American Leading Cases, 1st and 2d vols.
Swaim's Justice.
Form Books.

E. J. HALE.
October 14, 1848.

"The Follies of a Day."—The Philadelphia Bulletin gives the following recital of the pastimes of the city of Brotherly Love on Sunday last:

"Yesterday will be remembered by newspaper reporters, at least, for its endless chapter of mishaps, and the consequent sweltering labor its events imposed upon them, under the rays of a June sun. The papers of this morning are filled with whole columns of local occurrences of almost every description, and most of them of a shocking character.

"The particulars are furnished of two dreadful railroad accidents in the outskirts of the town; three frightful cases of stabbing; four murderous collisions between firemen; two horrid deaths from intemperance; one suicide; a serious accident at Manayunk; the destruction of the steamer Gen. Green by fire at Red Bank, and an accident at that place to a young man of Southwark; an accident to an omnibus driver; several ordinary accidents, runaways, &c. besides a continual rioting, in which whites and blacks were engaged in the southern part of the town, throughout the whole day and evening of the Sabbath."

Remarkable Escape.—A friend informs us that among the passengers who came from Baltimore in the evening train of cars, on Tuesday last, was a party of sailors who had been hired by the captain of one of the Georgetown brigs. They were all about three sheets in the wind, and it was with great difficulty that the conductor could keep them in their seats. It so happened, however, that one of the more boisterous of them succeeded in reaching the platform of one of the cars, while the train was going at the rate of twenty miles the hour, and, having made an unintentional lurch, was thrown off the train upon a sand bank, down which he rolled a distance of twenty feet. The person who witnessed the accident thought as a matter of course that the sailor was killed, and he caused the cars to stop as soon as possible. On returning to the spot great was the surprise of the passengers to meet the sailor "alive and kicking" who had been so unceremoniously treated. The fall he received had completely sobered him, and he was puffing his way along for the purpose of resuming his seat. His only remark was "how far is it to the next station? I'm devilish thirsty, and want a horn."

Here is a capital epigram from the pen of a friend, on a woman with red hair, who wrote poetry:

Unfortunate woman! How sad is your lot!
Your ringlets are red—your poems are not.

THE CHOLERA.

Precaution, and not *flight*, we are happy to say, is the prevailing refuge taken from the present milder approach of the cholera. A friend who lives at one of the most crowded hotels, informs us that the vegetables upon the dinner-table are almost untouched, that the table is deserted after the first course of meats, and the strawberries not even looked at. This salutary effect of a panic explains the fact we have seen mentioned in medical reports, that, during cholera times, the *average* of deaths (from all causes, cholera included) has been even less than at other times. The truth is, that, though most people profess to eat only what is good for them, there are very few, even among the most discreet, who do not, daily and knowingly, take into their stomachs some forbidden mouthfuls. The scientific essays on such subjects tell us that the excess which injures is often *but* a mouthful. It would not seem much of an effort to leave off eating, at one mouthful before repletion, yet in this, and in as correspondingly slight an attention to the quality of what we eat, lies safety from cholera and most other diseases, and who is there who practises it? Few, very few, wise as the world is, or ought to be.—*Home Journal.*

From London Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS AND SIGHTS.

Nothing new in Literature. Mr. Croker is known to have been the author of the violent article in the Quarterly upon Macaulay's *England*. Mr. Lockhart, the editor of that Journal, is said to have declined any further communications from Mr. Croker's pen. As a striking fact in *advertising* literature, it may be stated that the *Times* of the 4th instant, with its *double* supplement of forty-eight columns, contained no less than 2,115 advertisements. Reckon these at 7s. each, and none paid the paper less, after deducting duty, and the receipts for the day on advertisements alone would be £470! Reckon only one-half of this for 52 weeks and 6 days in the week, and the amount is £115,000, or upwards of *half a million of dollars* annually clear receipts for *advertising* only! Certainly the proprietor of the "leading journal" in Europe has a better estate and income than half the sovereigns of the world, and a safer tenure of enjoyment and possession than nine out of ten of them. However, the expenses of working such an immense machine as the establishment in Printing-house Square must be very great; and the talent displayed every day in its columns evidences the employment of a corps of most able writers, whose services could not be commanded without proportional remuneration. We have heard it stated, that next to the Bank of England, the Times office is the most wonderfully blended and extensive piece of human agency and machinery to be found within the "Great Metropolis."

The fashionable world have been very busy in attending the sale at Gore House—Lady Blessington's wonderful and long-renowned abode of intellectual luxury, where the sumptuous predilections of the house, and the artistic genius of Count D'Orsay, had accumulated more than one thousand articles of rarity and *vertu*. Every thing—paintings, drawing, statuary, china, books, Napoleon relics, gobelin tapestry, and furniture of every kind, of the rarest and costliest materials, and most *recherche* construction and manufacture—is to be brought to the hammer. More than six hundred equipages lined the road between Knightsbridge on the one side, and Hammersmith on the other, entirely throwing into the shade all that had been witnessed on a similar occasion, even at Strawberry Hill. On the Tuesday and Wednesday previous to the sale, when the premises were *"on view,"* by special order from the auctioneer, it is said that the largest number of the *beau monde* ever assembled at any such place at any one time were present. Six Dukes were in the Countess's Library at the same moment, two of them being owners of the chief "show houses" in this country—Devonshire and Sutherland. Peculiar circumstances had thrown a celebrity around Gore House which was quite unexampled in this country, such as we do not imagine ever existed, even in the days of Horace Walpole and Mary Montague, and a parallel to which can only be sought for, and not easily found, during the Voltairean era in France.

Ugly Editors.—The editor of the Louisville Democrat, and Prentice of the Journal, have been discussing the relative personal beauty of each other, lately. Prentice says, that a lady, under the influence of chloroform, kissed the editor of the Democrat, and on returning to consciousness was so mortified at what she had done, that she went away and hung herself; and that on another occasion when the same editor tried to look his prettiest, he was knocked down by a fellow from the country, who supposed he was making faces at him. The editor of the Democrat retorted by saying that Prentice might be of some service as a "Scare-crow," and Prentice in reply denies that his neighbor of the Democrat could be of any use, even in keeping off the *foul* birds, for although he might "scare away the crows," he would be sure to attract the buzzards!

How to Die.—Bryant has nothing more beautiful than this:

So live, that when the summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, that moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent hall of death—
Thou go not, like the galley slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon; but sustain'd and soath'd,
By an unfaltering trust, approach the grave,
Like one who draws the drapery of his couch
Around him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

A lady wrote with a diamond, on a pane of glass:—

"God did at first make man upright, but he—"

To which a gentleman added:

"Most surely had continued so, but she—"

SPEECH OF LOT DOOLITTLE,
ON THE BILL FOR THE PROTECTION OF HEN ROOSTS.

Mistur Speaker—I've sot here in my seat and heered the opponents of this great nashunal measure expectorate agin it, till I'm purty nigh bursted with indignant commotion of my lacerated sensibilities. Mistur Speaker, are it possible that men can be so infatuated as to vote agin this bill? Mistur Speaker, allow me to picture to your excited and denuded imagination some of the heart-rending evils which arise from the want of purtection to hen roosts, in my vicinity, among my constituents. Mistur Speaker, we will suppose it to be the awful and melancholy hour of midnight—all natur am hushed in repose—the solemn wind sofily moans through the waving branches of the trees, and nought's heered to break the solemncholy stillness, save an occasional grunt from the hog pen! I will now carry you in imagination to that devoted hen house.—Behold its peaceful and happy inmates gently declining in balmy slumbers on their elevated and majestic roosts! Look at the aged and venerable and highly respectable rooster, as he keeps his silent vigils with patience and unmitigated watchfulness over those innocent, helpless and virtuous hens and pullets! Just let your eyes glance around and behold that dignified and matronal hen, who watches with tender solicitude and paternal congaulation of those little juvenile chickens, who crowd around their respectful progenitor, and nestle under her civic amanbient wings. Now I ask, Mistur Speaker, am there to be found a wretch so lost and abandoned as will enter that peaceful and happy abode, and tear those interesting little biddies from their agonized and heart-broken parent? Mistur Speaker, I answer in thunder tones, there am! Are there anything so mean and sneaking as such a robbery? No, there are not! You may search the wide universe, from the natives who repose in solitary grandeur and superlative majesty under the shade of the tall cedars that grow upon the tops of the Himmaleh mountains in the valley of Josophat, down to the degraded and barbarous savages who repose in obscurity in their miserable wigwams on the rock of Gibraltar in the Gulf of Mexico, and then you will be as much puzzled to find anything so mean, as you would to see the arth revolve around the sun once in the twenty-four hours without the aid of a telescope.

Mistur Speaker, I feel that I have said enough on this subject to convince the most obstinate member of the unapproachable necessity of a law which shall forever and everlastingly put a stop to these *fowl* proceedings, and I propose that every convicted offender shall suffer the penalty of the law as follows:

For the first offence, he shall be obliged to suck twelve rotten eggs, with no salt on 'em.

For the second offence, he shall be obliged to set on twenty rotten eggs until he hatches 'em.

Mistur Speaker, all I want is for every member to act on this subject according to his conscientiousness. Let him do this, and he will be remembered everlastingly by a grateful posterity. Mistur Speaker, I've done. Where's my hat?

The eloquent gentleman, according to the Boston Post's report, here donned his seal-cap, and sat down, apparently much exhausted.

The Female Temper.—We like to see a woman of spirit and life; for a dull, supine, prosy woman, is a poor affair indeed. And we have no particular objection to seeing "the sparks fly" occasionally, when something really stirring occurs. We like to see her joyful and lively; and if she has a little spice of waggery, we can put up with it very well; nay, we like it all the better. But a cross, sour temper we have no good opinion of; for a woman who can never look pleasant, but is always fretting and scolding, will make an unhappy home for all within her house. And we had as lief undertake to live in a barrel of vinegar in a thunder-storm, as to live in the house with such a woman. Solomon was right when he said, "It is better to live in the corner of a house-top, than to dwell in a wide house with a brawling woman." Let a woman wear sunshine on her countenance, and it will drive the dark clouds from her husband's face, and joy will thrill through the hearts of her children. Let a woman's words be soothing and kind, and everything is happy around her. Her influence will be powerful. Others will catch her sweet temper, and all will strive to see who can be most like her. Sweetness of temper in a woman is more valuable than gold, and more to be prized than beauty. But may Heaven keep us from an untamed shrew, whose looks are wormwood and whose words are gall! We had rather take Daniel's place with the lions, than to think of living within gunshot of such a termagant. If women knew their power, and wished to exert it, they would always show sweetness of temper, for then they are irresistible.

Boston Olive Branch.

Sunken Lakes upon Railroad Lines.—The Androscoggin and Kennebec railroad line in Maine passes over a sunken lake called "Mine Meadow," which, a few days since, gave way, and swallowed up five gravel cars, the men in attendance having only time to save themselves.—There is a similar slough upon the line of the Central railroad, in Michigan, which has been filled at a great expense to the company; and one also upon the line of the Mad River and Lake Erie railroad, in Ohio, which, after an attempt to cross, was finally avoided by a change in the line of the work.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Some of the English journals, in speaking of a certain amount of money, are making use of the following expression, viz: "*A handful of California.*"

A kiss is like a rumor, because it passeth from mouth to mouth.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I noticed in your paper a letter from Gen. Alfred Dockery, one of the Candidates for Congress in this District, purporting to correct some "misrepresentations" of the Editor of the "Charlotte Journal." With that part of his epistle I have nothing to do—he and Mr. Holton must settle it between themselves; but as one of the gentlemen who signed the letter written to Gen. Dockery in Concord, I am not willing to permit him to misrepresent the circumstances of that correspondence, and, by innendo, cast imputations upon the motives of those "very respectable gentlemen," who were endeavoring to compromise the difficulties which, if unsettled, must result in the defeat of the Whig Party. Now, to the General's Letter. In his introduction to the subject, he stops to inquire *whether* you (how could he expect you *to* know any thing of the matter!) "could explain why his (the General's) *letter* was not, while Mr. Little's, *which* was written a week after, was *published*!" This is all a misrepresentation, and no one is more cognizant of the fact than Gen. Dockery himself. *His letter* appeared in the same paper with Mr. Little's and Mr. Ingram's.

And so far from Gen. Dockery's letter being written a week before Mr. Little's, it was not written until two days afterwards. Mr. Little's letter was handed to us within two or three hours after he received our communication. The reason the letters were not published sooner was because we had not received Mr. Ingram's, and it was thought it would not be right to publish one, without the others; of this fact Gen. Dockery was informed, and he acquiesced in the propriety of the course. As to Gen. Dockery's *courteous* surmises in reply to his own *very fair* and *candid queries*, I shall say nothing,—let an honest people scrutinize the facts and judge accordingly. Our whole object was, to have one candidate fairly in the field, without taking advantage of either. If that candidate should be Gen. Dockery no one would support him more cheerfully than myself; and I think I might safely say this would be the course of every gentleman who signed that letter.

CABARRUS.

June 6, 1849.

ROBESON COUNTY, N. C., June 7, 1849.

Col. J. G. Totten—Dear Sir: Most heartily do I wish you success in your very laudable enterprise of aiding the farmers of North Carolina in making their rich lands richer, and their poor lands good. The improvement which you specially vindicate—Bommer's patent for making compost manure—is one which promises to put a new face on things wherever it is appreciated. Under its influence, the odious and sinful practice of wearing out lands, and then turning them out to grow up in broom and plum bushes, and melancholy pine thickets, must cease, and a state of prosperity to the farming interest of the State must set in, which cannot now be anticipated.

It is a matter which is easily tested, and for a comparatively trifling consideration, every farmer can be at liberty to prove it for himself.

Some time since, I made two small heaps upon Bommer's principle, and fully tested its virtue. Dry pine straw, from the woods, was well rotted, in 5 or 6 weeks, and that, too, when the weather was not very favorable. The degree of heat, in my heaps, was not so great, the 6th day, as it is in yours now decomposing in Mr. Curtis's lot in Fayetteville the 3d day. I trust that many of the farmers in Cumberland, and the adjoining Counties, will avail themselves of the opportunity which your experiment there will afford them, to see and judge for themselves. That heap of crude materials, costing probably not more than 5 to 7 dollars, in the course of a few weeks will be a mound of pulverised manure, worth, I should suppose, 30 to 40 dollars.

A ROBESON FARMER.

When this Administration came into power *there was not a Whig in the thirty Foreign Missions* maintained by the United States; *not a Whig filling the office of Marshal, District Attorney, Collector, Naval Officer, Inspector, Receiver of Public Moneys, Register, &c.: not a Whig filling a Post Office the emoluments of which were worthy the attention of a Democratic partisan*, certainly not filling an office of the class which requires the incumbent to pass the ordeal of the Senate. At Washington, two Auditors, whose whole adult lives have been spent in office, and whose knowledge of the pecular duties of their bureaus rendered their retention desirable, have been successively spared by Jackson, Van Buren, and Polk, as monuments of Democratic liberality, though in fact, constituting, under the circumstances, exceptions which go to prove that proscription is the rule. A few subordinate clerks, useful in their respective spheres, and maliciously called Whigs by those who wished to get their places, escaped also the hurricane. The last and least of Democratic Presidents turned out every Whig he could, and his worst enemies, among his own party, cannot accuse him of ever appointing one to an office which a Democrat could be found to fill.—Speaking generally, we may say, with truth, that *all the offices of the country* were considered as beyond the reach of the Whigs, *as much so as if they were constitutionally ineligible*. A Whig would have stood a better chance of receiving an Executive appointment at the hands of the Emperor of Russia or the Grand Sultan than at the hands of James K. Polk, the President of the Democratic Party.

Lynchburg Virginian.

The only paper in the Union that has, to our knowledge, taken ground against President Taylor for responding to the request of lady Franklin—that our Government would aid in the efforts made by the English Government, to discover, if possible, her husband, and the crew of the Exploring Expedition under his command—is the Nashville Union. The editor says: "It was done to *please her Majesty Queen Victoria*, and to tickle the British aristocracy." Was there ever such baseness? How would the heart of every American beat with joy, if an American ship should be the happy means of discovering the veteran navigator and his crew, rescuing them from a continent of ice and snow, and restoring them "to their home, country, and friends!"—*Boston Whig.*

We saw by a letter yesterday that the "Ætna Fire Insurance Company" of Hartford, Conn., have instructed their agent at St. Louis to draw on them at from one to three days sight for all the losses sustained by the fire at that place, as rapidly as those losses can be adjusted, without waiting for the expiration of sixty days. This commendable act of punctuality will be appreciated by the public.

Louisville Courier.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

To the People of the United States.

Believing, from the interest so far evinced by the People of the United States in the erection of the great National Monument in this city to the memory of the illustrious Father of his Country, that no occasion could be more appropriate for a further manifestation of that interest than the approaching Birthday of *our National* Independence, the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society has instructed *me to* request that wherever that day is celebrated collections may be taken *up in aid* of the great and patriotic *object*, which all who revere the *character* and cherish the memory of *Washington* must earnestly desire to see accomplished. It has been justly observed *that* "if men of standing and eminence throughout every community in our extended country were to use their influence to turn the stream of expenditure, on the ensuing Fourth of July, towards the fund for this Monument, it would be a beautiful and appropriate commemoration, worthy of the People and of the Man to whom the Nation is so much indebted for the results of that eventful day. Would not each and every one be willing to devote the extra expenditure usually incurred on this anniversary to so holy a purpose?" It is believed that they would, and they are earnestly invited to do so. The public Press, it is hoped, will aid the cause, and every where recommend this plan; and the Wives and Daughters of America are requested to lend their influence to the noble undertaking. Let the announcement of such a purpose be given some days previous to the Fourth of July, and committees appointed to receive and transmit to the General Agent of the Society the collections which may then be made.

For the information of the Public it may be proper to state that, since the last Fourth of July, when the conner-stone of the Monument was laid, the work has been steadily advancing, and has now reached an elevation of about twenty-six feet above the surface, with a foundation of solid masonry 81 feet square at the bottom and 58 feet 10 inches square at the top, upon which the obelisk, cased with beautiful white marble and elevated five hundred feet, is to be erected. The walls of gneiss and marble are fifteen feet in thickness, leaving a cavity of twenty-five feet square, in which the staircase of iron, ascending to the summit, will be placed; and the whole structure, when finished, will be, it is believed, the greatest work of the age, reflecting imperishable honor on the patrotism and gratitude of the American People, by whose contributions alone it is expected to be completed.

GEO. WATTERSTON,
Sec'y Wash. Nat. Mon. So.

The Public Journals throughout the country friendly to the object are requested to copy the above.

THE CITY OF CINCINNATI.

From the Savannah Republican.

The city of Cincinnati fourteen years ago contained a population of thirty-four thousand. Now there are one hundred and twenty thousand people within the limits of the city proper, and it will not require many years to double this last number.

The secret of all this is not so much the position of the town, for that of St. Louis and some other places is yet more fortunate. It lies mainly in the enterprise and persevering industry of the population. In Cincinnati labor is honorable, and idleness is dishonorable. The aristocracy of the place is composed of grocers, dry-goods dealers, and mechanics. Many of these last have amassed immense fortunes, which they use with commendable liberality; and to the subscriptions of mechanics Professor Mitchell was chiefly indebted for the many thousands required to erect the magnificent Observatory of Cincinnati, now the admiration of the country, and to place in it all the necessary instruments for astronomical purposes. Among them is the great refracting telescope, second in the United States to that of Cambridge alone. In no place does a more healthy state of morals and good habits exist. Public opinon requires every young man to work. Any one not having some visible and respectable employment would solicit in vain the hand of a daughter of one of the wealthy men of the place.

Nearly every department of human industry has its followers in Cincinnati; and every imaginable product of the soil finds a ready sale there. The city is paved, it is lighted with gas, it is covered with churches, academies, and common schools, and it is supplied with good water, which is forced up from the Ohio river to reservoirs on the heights, and thence distributed over the town in pipes. There are many hundreds of acres about the town covered with the vine, and Mr. Longworth, formerly an humble mechanic in Savannah, now a man worth $3,000,000, and liberal as a prince, manufactures a champagne scarcely inferior in delicacy of flavor to the best French wine of that name. He has perfected this wine by bringing over vine dressers and others acquainted with all the processes used in France. The German emigrants, of whom perhaps some thirty or forty thousand have found a home in and about Cincinnati, produce a genuine hock, and other Rhine wines, that may be found in all the beer houses and hotels of the city.

How to obtain Pure Air.—Dissolve one pound of chloride of lime in ten gallons of water, one gallon of this mixture thrown into a sink every day at noon, will keep the surrounding atmosphere pure and healthy; or, if preferable, half a peck of quick lime thrown into the sink every week, will have the same effect.

In crowded or damp rooms, the air may be purified by keeping a saucer full of chloride of lime, or a plate full of unslacked lime, on the floor. As soon as the lime slacks it is unfit for use in rooms, but may be used to purify gutters or sinks.—The chloride of lime, when it has lost the odor, which distinguishes it from the common lime, is no longer useful as a purifier.

When it is desirable to obtain the purifying virtue of chloride of lime in large quantity, sprinkle a little vinegar upon it. Oil of vitriol, sprinkled upon chloride of lime, will disengage the chlorine still more rapidly, but this should be done only under the direction of a physician, as the chlorine gas, when breathed in large volume, has a very injurious effect upon the lungs.—The safest way to use chloride of lime in a room is, to keep it in a saucer.

A SPECIFIC FOR THE CHOLERA.

In copying the annexed communication from the Chicago Journal, it would be manifestly *improper* to express any opinion upon the merits of the discovery there *made public*. We leave that for those *who* have the requisite medical and scientific knowledge, which alone can give value to an expression upon the theory advanced. There is something, however, in the tone of the letter, especially in the concluding part, which leaves a pleasing impression upon the mind, from the evident absence of any desire to force the convictions of the writer upon others of the medical profession, until actual experiments shall have established the correctness of the theory advanced.

We have the evidence of a gentleman of this city of the high standing of Dr. Bird, as a man of scientific attainments, and the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser also certifies to the same effect. The Chicago Journal, in its introductory heading to the communication says; that "the excitement caused by the discovery has been heightened by the success it has met with, in cases where almost every citizen has beheld or experienced its effects, in the premonitory symptoms of cholera."

N. Y. Commercial.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the request of my friend Dr. J. H. Bird, I have made the following brief synopsis of a letter from him, sent to me for publication in the North Western Medical and Surgical Journal, which, together with a few additional remarks which I have made, you will please publish in order that the members of the medical profession and our citizens generally, may have the means of testing the benefits to be derived from what is supposed to be a newly discovered remedy for cholera.

The facts stated in the letter referred to above, are briefly as follows:

About six months since, Dr. Bird and myself were led into a conversation upon the effects of atmospheric influences in producing epidemics, from reading an article from a German chemist, in one of our periodicals, in which it was contended, that influenza depended upon the presence of *ozone*, and that the severity and number of the attacks, as shown by chemical analysis, was always in proportion to the amount of this substance in the atmosphere. Taking this statement in connection with the fact that cholera is generally preceded by influenzas, as shown by its history, we were led to the conclusion that both diseases might be dependent upon the same influence, modified in degree according to the greater or less quantity of this deleterious agent present in the atmosphere at the time. The next step in the investigation was to determine what agent would counteract the influence and destroy the deleterious properties of *ozone*. The accurate chemical knowledge of Dr. Bird enabled him to suggest at once the well known substance *sulphur* as possessing the property of acting upon it in such a manner as to neutralize its influence.

In searching for facts to support this conclusion, it was found that cholera had never prevailed in the vicinity of sulphur springs, or in situations where this substance abounds; hence the conclusion, that sulphur might be, and probably was, the antidote for cholera.

In one of our recent medical journals, an article appeared describing the method of detecting *ozone* in the atmosphere, thus supplying the means of determining whether or not it was present at the very time when cholera was beginning to make its appearance among us.

Dr. Bird's experiments, as well as those made subsequently by himself and by Drs. Bird, Blaney and myself from day to day, since that time, show that *ozone* is present in our atmosphere, and that the amount is in proportion to the severity of the disease from time to time. About a week since Dr. Bird determined to try the effects of sulphur upon himself and others troubled, as nearly all have been more or less of late, with uneasy sensations, slight pains, &c. in the digestive organs.

The result was entirely satisfactory, so much so that Dr. Bird came immediately to my office, and requested me as a friend to test its efficacy in my practice, but to say nothing to others with regard to the ingredients used until facts should justify its public announcement as a discovery. The beneficial effects resulting from its use in my practice were such as to convince me at once of its utility in the class of cases described above. During the last few days Drs. Bird, Blaney and myself have continued to use this apparently simple remedy to the exclusion of nearly all others in all cases with choleric symptoms. The result has been wonderful.—All the premonitory symptoms, such as pain, a sense of fullness, unnatural movements, slight diarrhœa, &c. have uniformly yielded at once to a single dose of three or four grains of sulphur.

In cases where either cramps, diarrhœa or vomiting have been present, and in fact, where all these symptoms have existed in conjunction, the use of sulphur, in the above named doses every three or four hours, has had the effect to ameliorate the patient's condition *at once*, and when used for a few hours, to *dissipate entirely choleric symptoms*.

So far as its efficacy has been tested in the worst stages of collapse, most satisfactory results have been obtained. In two or three cases of the kind the effect of the remedy has been to bring back pulse to the wrist, restore warmth to the surface, and stop the profuse diarrhœa and vomiting. In truth, the results obtained so far have been such as to convince all of us, who have administered it, and witnessed its effects, that if any remedy deserves the appellation, this is the specific for cholera.

It having been determined to make this public statement, it is expected in return that no hasty conclusions will be made, either for or against what appears to be a proposition to accomplish much by very simple means. Although the results, so far as obtained, in a short time, and by a few individuals, seem to justify our conclusion, it is hoped that physicians will continue to depend on what they consider the most efficient practice, in bad cases of cholera, until they shall have tested the matter themselves, and formed their own conclusions; and also, that whatever be the confidence of individuals in this or any other remedy, they will not depend upon their own judgment in any case, even of slight symptoms, whenever it is possible to consult their physician.

It is suggested by Dr. Bird that a combination with powdered charcoal, one part to four of sulphur, has seemed to make the remedy more efficient.

W. B. HERRICK,
Ed. N. W. Med. and Sur. Jour.
Chas. L. Wilson, Ed. Chicago Jour.

OZONE.

The Alexandria Gazette acknowledges its obligations to Caleb S. Hallowell of that place, for the following remarks on Ozone:

"*Ozone*, to which Dr. Bird accredits the cholera, was discovered by Professor Schonbein, the inventor of gun cotton. It is generated by the passage of electricity through air, and is the cause of a peculiar odor perceived during the working of an electric machine, or after a stroke of lightning. It bleaches powerfully, and is in many respects analogous to chlorine.

"*Ozone*" it said, may readily be generated by exposing common phosphorus to moist air, and it is probable the peculiar smell of phosphorus arises partially or wholly from the presence of this substance.

"The question has been asked, what is ozone? In answer we give the words of Berzelius: 'We have thus arrived at the highly important result that *ozone* is no peculiar element, nor any combination of known elements, but is oxygen gas peculiarly modified.

"Leuch has asserted that *galvanized air*, owing to the *ozone* it contains, can be used to advantage for bleaching, and is, in fact, one of the most effective bleaching agents known."

Lime.—We would caution persons against the use of *slacked* lime. It has no more virtue than so much sand. Unslacked lime, according to the testimony of all who have tried it, possesses great virtue. Where the former has been used it should be immediately substituted by the latter.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Boston Journal of Friday has a record of some 297 vessels, already on the passage to California; and this number is being daily augmented.

The New Orleans Flood.—The New Orleans Delta publishes a map of the inundated district, and gives the number of squares under water at 160; the number of houses flooded 1,600; the number of persons dwelling in them 8,000.

The River Jordan and the Dead Sea.—Lieut. Lynch, of the U. S. Navy, had command of the American Expedition to the Dead Sea. He has written a Narrative of that Expedition—an elaborate work of 500 pages, illustrated by numerous maps and engravings. It is splendidly got up, by Lea & Blanchard, of Philadelphia, and constitutes one of the most useful and deeply interesting volumes which has been recently issued from the press. It is running over with graphic pictures for the poetic, stirring adventure for the common reader, and deep science and philosophy for the student. It will at once add greatly to the knowledge of the interesting regions explored, and to the well-earned fame of its accomplished author.

Europe in 1849.—Our regular Paris correspondent, in a private note relating to some little matters of business, drops the following remarks: "This year will, I think, be more eventful and extraordinary in Europe than the last. Your commercial relations may be more and more disturbed. Never were the destinies of France more uncertain."

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The man who shot at the Queen of England was a bricklayer, from Limerick, Ireland, named James Hamilton, aged 22. The London Globe says:

"Upon the shot being fired, her Majesty appeared immediately aware of the escape which she had providentially had, and for a moment rose up in the carriage under the feelings of excitement naturally created by such an occurrence. The people, however, loudly cheered the Queen; and she rose, recovered her presence of mind, and warmly acknowledged the expressions of loyalty and affection towards her person. Only the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales were in the carriage at the time.

It has been calculated that 300 members of the new Legislative Assembly of France are or have been journalists.

Death of Maria Edgeworth.—The literary world and a host of juvenile readers will learn with sorrow, that the celebrated Maria Edgeworth, the once popular novelist, is dead. She died after a few hours illness, Monday, May 21st, at Edgeworthtown, in the County of Longford, Ireland. She was in her 83d year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 14.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with Goods for W L Hall, J Wessel, H A Millbar, F J Hill, W S Melvin, J O Hall, P A Tew, T B Hall, R McDaniel, T McDaniel, H A London, T Hill, D McNeill, N Marsh, C A Campbell.

June 15—Steamer Hentietta, with goods for G McNeill, Mrs Hart, J Brookshank, S W Tillinghast & Co, G & H McMillan, P Taylor, Hall & Hall, S J Hinsdale, C T Haigh & Son, James Kyle, C A Brown, H Erambert, W J McDairmid, W Prior, C B Mallett, E Fuller, Rev D J Simmons, T S McCubbins & Co, Jenkins & Roberts, Craven & McCain, Jacob Reich, Long, Webb & Co, Milton Cain, J & R Lindsay, Williams, Haywood & Co, G & T Hubbard, John Stafford, R W Flemming, R S French.

June 17—Steamer Rowan, with boat Odd Fellow in tow, with goods for Coffin & Worth, Shelly & Fields, J Worth, A Hunt, Salem Co, F & H Fiese, Rankin & McLean, E A Schwentis, R Q Allen, J H Thompson, D Clewell, Washington Mining Co, Smith & McNair, F Garret, J & R Gilmer, Tomlinson, Lines & Co, J Newlin, C J & R S Holmes, Isham Cox, Hall & Hall, H & E J Lilly, McRae & Munroe, Richmond Co, E J Hale, Rowan Co, Marsh & Moffitt, Tyson & Person, Worth & Sanders, Brown & James, J H & J Martine, H L Myrover & Co, M C Gardner, J & C J Cowles, J H Ennis, T S Lutteloh, C A Brown, C G Yates, Blounts Creek Co, A C Freeman, S J Hinsdale, B Rose & Son, Randolph Co, Union Co, P Adams, J R & J Sloan, T R Tate, A S Holmes, G & H McMillan, Cedar Falls Co, T T Hunt, G Makepeace, H Branson & Son, J W Strange, H A London, C E Seidel.

UNION HALL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

THIS extensive Establishment has been greatly improved, by additions, by painting, &c., and is now open for the reception of company, under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors, MRS. WASHINGTON PUTNAM and HENRY H. HATHORN. Among the improvements is a new Parlor, 40 by 36 feet, and 15 feet high, making in all a Parlor 90 feet long and 36 feet wide.

June 1849. 72-3w

FISH! FISH!

JUST received 10 quarter barrels extra large No. 1 Mess Mackerel. E. FULLER.

June 18, 1849. 72-tf

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS superior LONDON PORTER, in quarts and pints. For sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

June 16, 1849. 72tf

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

TO FILL VACANCIES.

Thomas M. Foote, of New York, to be Charge d'Affaires to New Grenada, in lieu of Benjamin A. Bidlack, deceased.

Alexander K. McClung, of Mississippi, to be Charge d'Affaires to Bolivia, in lieu of John Appleton, resigned.

Stephen D. Poole, of North Carolina, to be Consul at Turk's Island, in lieu of J. T. Pickett, resigned.

REMOVALS.

George P. Marsh, of Vermont, to be Minister Resident at Constantinople, in lieu of Dabney S. Carr, recalled.

Thomas W. Chinn, of Louisiana, to be Charge d'Affaires to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

John Trumbull Van Alen, of New York, to be Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of Ecuador, in lieu of Van Brugh Livingston, recalled.

John C. B. Davis, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Legation to England.

Lorenzo Draper, of New York, to be Consul at Havre de Grace, in lieu of Wm. J. Staples, recalled.

Edward Kent, of Maine, to be Consul at Rio Janeiro, in lieu of Gorham Parks, recalled.

Rev. Thomas Sewall, of Maryland, to be Consul at St. Jago de Cuba, in lieu of John W. Holding, recalled.

Bailey M. Edney, of North Carolina, to be Consul at Pernambuco, in lieu of C. G. Salinas, (a foreigner,) removed.

We are glad to learn that Sam'l Fulford has been appointed by President Taylor keeper of the Pamlico Point Light House, and Joseph Jennett keeper of the Hatteras Light House, in place of the present incumbents. They were both removed four years ago by Mr. Polk, for no other cause except that they were Whigs.

Washington (N. C.) Whig.

We do not think that President Taylor has shown either want of talent or want of fairness in turning out men who, previous to his election, abused him in the most libellous and disgraceful manner. On the contrary, we lament the want of decency and highmindedness in those office-holders who, while slandering a candidate before election, would stoop afterwards to retain office under him—nay whine for it.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Twelve Hundred and eighteen pounds of Gold arrived at this port from California—Arrival of the U. S. ship Lexington.

The U. S. ship Lexington, whose arrival here has been so long and anxiously expected, arrived off Sandy Hook early on Sunday morning, and is now safely moored with her valuable cargo at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Lexington has been absent 35 months, and has on board, as freight from California, twelve hundred and eighteen pounds of grain gold, having landed at Valparaiso four hundred and fifty-eight pounds—making the total amount brought from California 1,676 pounds troy weight, valued at $370,600. This is believed to be the largest amount of gold shipped to the United States at any one time previous to the sailing of this vessel. The Lexington also brings a number of curiously wrought guns captured from the Mexicans, 16 brass and 7 iron guns, 18 and 9 pounders.—*New York Express.*

We shall not let ourselves down to the level occupied in that Convention by Mr. Badger.—*Standard.*

The first instance that we have ever heard, "by tale or history," of a man's falling *up* stairs. A regular Irishman's hoist, that!—*Raleigh Register.*

R. O. Britton, Esq. of Granville, has, we learn, been appointed President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, vice T. J. Miller, resigned.—*Raleigh Star.*

INCREASING POLITICAL POWER OF THE WEST.

The Cincinnati Daily Atlas publishes a statement to show the increase of the vote of the North Western States since 1840, as follows:

	1840.	1848.
Ohio,	273,439	328,560
Indiana,	116,906	152,752
Illinois,	93,017	125,121
Michigan,	44,068	65,016
Wisconsin,	6,363	39,166
Iowa	——	21,293
Total,	532,789	731,847

Showing an increase in the vote of forty per cent. in eight years, equal to fifty per cent in ten years, equal to the *total* vote of Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana in the South—and to the total vote of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island in the North! By the census of 1850 the increase will be a vast deal more than these totals.

The population of the North Western States was 2,900,000 in 1840. The editor sets it down at 4,500,000 in 1850, and adds:

"It is plain that ten years will not elapse before the vote of the North Western States (the electors) will be greater than the vote of all the slaveholding States. Their vote is also equal to that of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York—comprising the oldest, most populous, most wealthy, and most commercial of the Northern States!"

Casualty.—A distressing accident happened at the Hoover Hill, in this county, on Friday last. Mr. Anderson Gallimore, in preparing a charge to blast a rock, was instantly killed by an untimely explosion of the charge. He was an industrious and esteemed laborer, and left a large family in a destitute situation.

Ashborough Herald.

Methodist Church, South.—The total number of members of the Methodist Church South is said to be 491,786, viz: whites 354,258, colored 134,153, Indians 3,375, exhibiting upon the returns of last year, the large increase of 26,233.

"Have you ground all the tools right sharp, as I told you this morning, when I went away?" said a carpenter to a rather green lad whom he had taken for an apprentice. "All but the handsaw, sir," replied the lad promptly; "I couldn't get quite all the gaps out of that."

FOREIGN ITEMS.—The proverbial fickleness of the French character is illustrated by the following paragraphs from late French papers:—

Lamartine, who was elected with universal acclamation by ten or eleven departments, that gave him more than 2,000,000 of suffrages in April 1848, is not only defeated, but his name was not even mentioned in his own department in the election of May 1849.

Ledru Rollin, on the other hand, in defending whom, Lamartine lost more of his influence than by any other event since the revolution, has been elected by five different departments, and by the largest vote polled by any of the candidates but one.

It is remarkable that four presidents of the French National Assembly, Messrs. Buchez, Marie, Senard, and Marrast, have not been re-elected.

COL. BENTON.

The Missouri papers are giving the Great Speech made recently at Jefferson city by Mr. Benton. The portions of it which have reached us are devoted mainly to Mr. Calhoun, and are bitter enough. He takes the ground broadly, that Congress, and nobody but Congress, has the right to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories—that this was the doctrine of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, and all good Democrats—that Mr. Calhoun himself has again and again recognized it—first in 1820, and again on the 3d of March, 1845, when, as Secretary of State, he abolished slavery in a large portion of Texas. He charges that Mr. Calhoun's anti-Wilmot resolutions in 1847 were disunion in disguise—that his object is a dissolution of the Union—that the resolutions of the Missouri Legislature were copied from Mr. Calhoun's, and were designed to promote his disunion scheme—that they were palmed off upon the Legislature and people of Missouri—who have only to understand to repudiate them.

"In 1820, he says, Mr. Calhoun being a member of President Monroe's Cabinet, was required to give his opinion in writing on the question of the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in territories, and on the constitutionality of the 8th section of the act for the admission of Missouri into the Union, and which section applied the anti-slavery clause of the Ordinance of 1787, to more than half of the whole Territory of Louisiana—Mr. Calhoun then gave his written opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the act; and no whisper was ever heard from him to the contrary, until the introduction of his five-hand resolutions twenty-seven years after. These resolutions, Mr. Benton says, were introduced by Mr. Calhoun, to make a test for himself at the Presidential election which no Northern man could stand. Before the debate came on, however, the proofs of the opinion which Mr Calhoun gave in 1820, were brought forward to his utter confusion and the entire prostration of his resolutions. These proofs consisted of the original interrogation propounded to his Cabinet by Mr. Monroe, in his own handwriting, and the draft of a letter from him to a friend, stating that these questions were answered affirmatively by every member of the Cabinet, Mr. Calhoun of course included. In addition to these records is a passage from the Diary of J. Q. Adams, stating the same facts concerning the action of the members of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet.—These testimonies, Mr Benton insists, are overwhelming. Mr. Calhoun attempts to escape it by saying that Missouri, at the preceding session, had presented herself for admission as a member of the Union. She had formed a constitution and government, in accordance with an act of Congress. Her admission was refused on the ground that her constitution admitted of slavery; and she was remanded back to have the objectionable provision expunged. She refused to comply with the requisition, and at the next session again knocked at the door of Congress for admission, with her constitution as it originally stood. Mr. Calhoun says the Missouri was then a State,—that if refused admission to the Union she would still have been a state, independent of the Union, and the probable centre of a new confederacy. None were willing to contribute to such a result, and to avoid it, the Northern members opposed to her admission, were forced to propose a compromise, which the South accepted.

Mr. Benton says that every part of this statement is erroneous, and to such a degree as to destroy all reliance upon Mr. Calhoun's memory. The constitution of Missouri followed, and did not precede the compromise act. That act was passed March 6th, 1820, the constitution framed under it was signed July 19th, of the same year; and was presented to Congress in the month of November following—Congress in that year having met on the second Monday in November. Here then is an error of a year in point of time, and a transposition of events in point of fact. The constitution of Missouri was made after the compromise, and in pursuance of it; and not to know that much was to know nothing at all about it. Mr. Calhoun says the admission was refused, and the constitution remanded back, because it admitted slavery in Missouri. This is a great error. The act of Congress under which the Missouri constitution was made admitted slavery in Missouri, and her constitution could not be, and was not, refused on that ground. The admission was not refused for that cause, nor for any thing like it, nor for any thing in relation to slavery, but the direct opposite—for a clause in relation to free people of color, and by which, it was contended, the citizens of other States might be prevented from removing to the State of Missouri. The clause was thus: "*To prevent free negroes and mulattos from coming to, and settling in this State, under any pretext whatever.*" The provision was found in clause 4, section 26, of article 3, of the constitution, and was objected to as being inconsistent with the constitution of the United States, and the rights of the States, as in some of those States free people of color might be citizens. This was the clause objected to, and not the one sanctioning slavery.

Mr. Calhoun says the State refused to comply with the requisition of Congress. This is more error. The State complied immediately; the legislative assent to the required construction of the objectionable clause being given on the 26th day of June, in the same year. He says the State knocked again with her constitution at the door of Congress at the next session, and that this gave rise to the most agitating discussion that ever took place in Congress. This is the very error of the moon. The State never applied to Congress again, but was admitted in the recess, and before the next meeting of Congress, and by proclamation from President Monroe. The proclamation was issued the 10th of August, 1820, in pursuance to the joint resolution of Congress of the 2d of March of that year, expressly framed to save the State from applying to Congress again, by referring it to the President to proclaim her admission as soon as she assented to the required construction of the obnoxious article.

Now this proclamation was issued from the cabinet of which Mr. Calhoun was a member, and appears to have been as completely forgotten by him as was the cabinet decision the same year in favor of the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in territories, and to abolish it in territories; for that was the effect of the compromise act of 1820. He actually forgets that Missouri was admitted upon a proclamation issued from the cabinet council of which he was a member! and goes on to substitute the wanderings of his imagination for the legislative history of the country. Never was such blundering seen!

Mr. Benton, after thus establishing the fact that Mr. Calhoun gave his sanction to the compromise act which admitted Missouri, goes on to show that it *is in the very words of the Wilmot Proviso.*—He thinks, therefore, that this should be called the Calhoun proviso, because Mr. Calhoun was nearly thirty years ahead of Wilmot in its support, because his position was then higher, being a member of the Cabinet, because he was successful, and Mr. Wilmot was not, and finally because Wilmot's proviso is a weak contrivance to prevent slavery from being where it is not, and where it never will be; while Calhoun's proviso was a manly blow to kill slavery, where it then existed, by law, and where it would now exist in point of fact, if that blow had not been struck. The proviso of Mr. Calhoun actually abolished slavery where it existed by law—in all the upper half of Louisiana—from 36-30 to 49, and from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains—over a territory nearly a thousand miles square—nearly a million square miles—enough to make twenty states of 50,000 square miles each—more in fact than all California, New Mexico and Oregon put together. Over all this vast territory the proviso, supported by Calhoun, abolished slavery—abolished it, then existing by law, and shut it up from the slave emigration of the South. And now what becomes of the *dogma*, in his mouth, and that of his followers, so recently invented, of no power in Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in territories? What becomes, in their mouths, of the new fangled point of honor, just felt for the first time in thirty years, of insult to Slave States in their exclusion from settlement to the territories bought by the blood and treasure of the whole Union?—Louisiana was a territory, and congress legislated slavery out of a million square miles of it, and Mr. Calhoun supported that legislation. Louisiana was a territory acquired by the treasure, if not by the blood, of the whole Union; and the proviso of 1820, supported by Mr. Calhoun, shut up one half of it from slave emigration. If that is insult, he and his followers have stood being insulted most remarkably well for about thirty years.

"He proceeds to say that in giving his cabinet support, where his voice was so potential to the abolition of slavery over a million of square miles in Louisiana, Mr. Calhoun did more than any one man has ever done towards abolishing slavery in the world. Holding, as he then did, the one-fifth part of the veto power, and commanding as his position was, as a southern man and a cabinet minister—a leading cabinet minister—the largest question ever started of free or slave soil, was then in his hands; and he decided it in favor of free. It was an immense boon to the anti-slavery party, then so numerous and ardent; but it was not the only service which he rendered them. Texas was then ours—a part of Louisiana—to the lower Rio Grande; large enough to form six great or ten common States. It was all slave territory, and looked to as the natural outlet of the southern states, with their great increasing slave population. It was given to the King of Spain—given away by treaty, and that treaty the work of Mr. Monroe's cabinet—Mr. Calhoun being a member. And here there is no room for denial and non-recollection. For a long time Mr. Adams bore the blame of that cession. A friend of Mr. Calhoun reproached him with it in the House of Representatives. Mr. Adams was then alive, and present, and soon vindicated the truth of history. He showed that there was a division in the cabinet, upon the point; he was against it—Mr. Calhoun for it—and Mr. Calhoun being a southern man, and the majority of the cabinet southern, he carried the day, and Texas was lost. By that cession the expansion of slavery was stopped; the growth of slave states in the southwest was stopped; three hundred and fifty thousand square miles subject to American slavery, was cut off from American dominion, and presented to a foreign king. This was another great gratification to the abolitionists; but it was not all. There was a strip of land, about large enough for two states, lying upon the Arkansas and Red rivers, and between Texas and the 36 deg. 30 min. of north latitude. This strip having escaped the compromise line on one side, and the Texas cession on the other, was open to the formation of two respectable slave States. Mr. Calhoun was then still cabinet minister—Secretary at War—had the Indians under his care—and was riding the hobby of their civilization. He required this strip to be given up to the Indians for their permanent abode; and thus it, also, was lost to the slave States.

"All Louisiana was then gone from them except the fragment which was contained in the States of Missouri and Louisiana, and in the Territory of Arkansas. Even this fragment appeared to be too much to be left to the slave States, and a slice forty miles wide, and three hundred miles long, was cut off from Arkansas and given to the Indians; and the slaveholders with the slaves upon the slice, were required to remove from the cut off part, and fall back within the contracted limits.—This was done by the Indian treaty—the treaty negotiated by a *protege* of Mr. Calhoun's. He was then Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.—I was a member of the Senate—opposed to the ratification of this treaty—and came within one or two votes of defeating it. The slightest help from Mr. Calhoun would have defeated it, and saved the slave state of Arkansas that territory, and those salt springs, the loss of which she now has to lament. Taken altogether—the compromise—the Texas cession—the Indian domain and the slice from Arkansas, and Mr. Calhoun did more, in less time, to abolish slavery, diminish its area, and increase that of free soil, than any man that has ever appeared on the face of the earth; and of this the anti-slave party of the North were fully sensible, and duly grateful. They gave proof of their gratitude.—Mr. Calhoun was then candidate for Vice President of the United States; he became the favorite of the North—beating even Mr. Adams, himself, on the free soil track. He beat him six votes in New York—an head and neck with him through New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island—was even through Massachusetts—and came a nose ahead on the northern track. He actually beat Mr. Adams in abolition states—and with justice. He had done more than him for free soil, and with more merit, being himself an inhabitant of slave soil. I told him all this in my first *Calhounian*, in the Senate of the United States, four days after he put in his five-brand resolutions, in my speech to show him to be the true author of the Mexican war."

"I have shewn that Mr. Calhoun supported the abolition of slavery in the Territory of Louisiana: I have now to shew that he did the same thing in a State—in the state of Texas. The case was this: In the session of 1844-'45, two resolutions were adopted for the admission of the State of Texas, one, single and absolute, with the Missouri compromise in it; the other authorizing negotiations with Texas for her admission on an equal footing with the original States. The Senator from South Carolina was then Secretary of State, and virtual President of the United States; and in that capacity he seized upon the absolute resolution, selected it, and applied it to the State of Texas, and thus ran the Missouri compromise line through that State, thereby abolishing slavery in a State—in a part of a State—making one part of the same State free soil, and one part slave soil, and so it stands at this day! Before that act of Mr. Calhoun, the whole State of Texas was slave soil—made so by the laws and constitution of Texas. The question with

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1849.

PLANK ROAD SURVEY.—Mr. Francis Cooper, (who has had great experience in the construction of Plank Roads in New York,) left here on Tuesday last, accompanied by the President of the Company, for the purpose of surveying the two routes, by Watson's Bridge and by Carthage. It is expected that he will be ready to report to the general meeting on the 12th proximo.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Gen. Thos. J. Person, of Northampton County, has been nominated as the Locofoco candidate for Congress in the Edenton District, in opposition to Col. Outlaw, the late whig member. Gen. Person graduated at our University *one year ago*. Since that time he has been elected a member of the Legislature, and a General; besides obtaining a County Court Licence, we believe. Rather an aspiring young gentleman. Will not the people allow him to "tarry at Jericho till his beard be grown"?

THE 2D DISTRICT.—We publish the proceedings of the Whigs of that strong Whig region about Laurel Hill, Richmond county.

A consistent and intelligent Whig, residing in the District, earnestly recommends, in a letter to the Editor, that the coming Convention shall drop all three of the present candidates and take up a new man. Such I find, (says he,) is the wish of many, and such an impression is gaining ground rapidly. Nothing short of this, it would seem, can save the district; and owing to the present state of affairs I presume it could not be very objectionable to the candidates in the field, for whilst it would certainly save the district it would save a great deal of unpleasantness betwixt the candidates themselves and their friends; for I assure you that the excitement is likely to run unusually high."

We leave the matter in the hands of the people of that District, sincerely hoping that they will not allow themselves to be misrepresented in Congress by a Locofoco.

LOCOFOCO DISLIKE OF LAWYERS.—We have often been amused, and sometimes disgusted, with the attempts of the Locofoco party to depreciate Lawyers, as a class. This they always do when they happen to stumble upon a gentleman of any other occupation as a candidate for an office. This they are now doing in the Newbern Congressional District, where they have the good fortune to have "Farmer Lane" for a candidate; and consequently we hear on all sides nothing but Farmer Lane! Farmer Lane! The Raleigh Times happily exposes the duplicity of this, by showing, that every other Locofoco candidate for Congress in the State is a Lawyer! There is Lawyer Caldwell, Lawyer Venable, Lawyer Daniel, Lawyer Clark, Lawyer Person, and Lawyer Ashe; and we may have a few more of the same sort yet before the election.

This attempt to create a prejudice against a class of citizens, irrespective of their talents and character, is among the meanest, and basest, and most dangerous, of all sorts of demagogueism.

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the ensuing Fourth of July, have selected "Camp Adam" as the place for delivering the Oration.

It having been suggested that an opportunity be given to all persons wishing to contribute to the "National Monument," now building at Washington, the Committee will make arrangements to receive contributions for that object, and hope those wishing to give will be prepared with the amount at that time.

Mr. Ralph Buxton has been selected to deliver the Oration, and Mr. Samuel J. Hasdale to read the Declaration of Independence.

MINISTER TO SPAIN.—The Washington Union, speaking of the then reported appointment of Gov. Graham as Minister to Spain, said a week or two ago,—

"We understand it was made through the influence of Mr. Senator Badger, who, now, it is said, controls all appointments in the gift of the cabinet for North Carolina. Hence the defeat of Gen. Barringer."

The Union's object was doubtless to get up a feeling of unkindness among the friends of Mr. Barringer towards Mr. Badger. To prevent any wrong impressions, it may be proper to say, that neither Mr. Badger nor any other of the thousands of warm friends of Gov. Graham in this State, are believed to have had any influence or agency in the proposed appointment. It took every one in the State, Gov. Graham as well as his friends, by surprise: was totally unsolicited; and was undoubtedly the spontaneous offering of those gentlemen in the Cabinet who were familiar with the high rank which Gov. Graham attained whilst in the U. S. Senate, for all the qualities which become the Statesman, and which so admirably fit him to represent his State or his Country, at home or abroad.

Gov. Graham has recently completed a service of four years, at great personal sacrifice, and it would have been unjust so soon to require him to take another office, by which his domestic and pecuniary interests would again suffer detriment. At the proper time, and probably before Gov. Graham himself will desire it, the Whig party will again claim his services, in some position suited to his distinguished abilities, and his admitted integrity.

GOOD.—The Raleigh Times, speaking of Gov. Graham's declining to accept the office of Minister to Spain, says,—

"Just as we expected. Had it been offered to a *Virginian*, the result would have been different, as there is no case on record of an F. F. V. having ever *declined* an office; or ever *resigned* one; or ever *died* when he had one; or ever lost one by not *begging* for it."

UNION HALL, SARATOGA.—We can testify, from the experience of several Summers, to the comforts and conveniences of this immense establishment, where North Carolinians "most do congregate." It may justly be called, the North Carolina House. See advertisement.

PRISONERS ESCAPED.—Needham Stevens and J. P. Williams, who have been long confined in the Jail of Sampson county on a charge of Negro stealing, and the latter of whom was under sentence of death for that crime, made their escape on Thursday night last, by cutting through the floor, &c. The Sheriff came to this place and telegraphed to Raleigh, Petersburg, and Charleston, offering $200 reward.

ARRIVALS OF CALIFORNIA GOLD.—Besides the large amount brought by the Lexington, at New York, the telegraph reports the arrival at New Orleans of the Steamer Crescent City, from Chagres, with a still more valuable cargo. The amount is variously stated at from half a million to a million of dollars worth of the dust. The Crescent City brought 126 passengers, among whom is ex-Governor Mason, who has been superseded by Gen. Smith as Governor of California.

Mr. James Sinclair, of New York, returning with a fortune from the mines, died on the passage of the Crescent City, of diarrhœa.

The barque Hecla arrived at Havana on the 30th ult. from Chagres, with ten passengers and about $200,000 in gold dust from California.

COL. BENTON ON MR. CALHOUN AND DISUNION.—We have made a considerable extract from an abstract of Mr. Benton's great speech in Missouri—a speech which is remarkable, not only for its utter extermination of Calhounism, but for its apparent effort to identify himself with the free soil party, with a view to being the candidate for the Presidency in 1852 of the Locofocos and Free Soilers, now united under the same banner. There are many who believe that Mr. Benton will be able to force himself on the party as its candidate; and in view of such a possibility, it might be well for the Southern Locofocos to be a little sparing of that abuse which they are now heaping on him—for in that event they will have to eat up their words.

In what a pitiable condition does Mr. Benton place Mr. Calhoun! According to that consistent gentleman and his followers in South Carolina, every man is a traitor who acknowledges the right of Congress to do what Congress has always done—viz: to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories. Mr. Benton shows, from undenied and undeniable records, that in 1820, whilst Secretary of War, *Mr. Calhoun himself formally, in a written opinion, affirmed the right of Congress so to legislate:* That in the same office he was instrumental in preventing the extension of slavery in ten millions of square miles of our territory; and finally, that as lately as 1845, he, as Tyler's Secretary of State, was instrumental, not only in forbidding slavery in territory in which it did not exist, but *actually managed to have it abolished in a large part of a State—the State of Texas—in which it actually existed by law.*

Yet he is the only consistent friend of the South! and all who dare to dispute his dogma for the time being, are traitors!

On all the great questions of the country for thirty-three years past, such has been Mr. Calhoun's see-saw course. He was the author of the Protective Tariff of 1816. Ten years after he was its greatest enemy. He was a leading advocate of the U. S. Bank in 1816. In 1832 he was its sworn foe, and denied the constitutionality of any such institution. In 1816, the advocate of a grand system of Internal Improvements by the General Government. In less than a score of years he was on the back track. In 1820 he affirmed the right, as in 1849 he denies it, of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the territories. And it has so happened, that in every one of these cases, Mr. Calhoun has been in a position to make his *affirmative* opinions tell upon the legislation of the country, whilst his subsequent negative opinions have been powerless, *except to stir up disaffection to the Union.*

The effect of Mr. Benton's speech among his constituents, may be estimated by the following paragraph:—

"A meeting lately gotten up in Charlton county, Mo., by opponents of Col. B., voted down, almost unanimously, every thing adverse to him, and adopted resolutions contrary to the Legislative slavery resolutions which he refused to obey. Mr. Jackson, their author, was present. The St. Louis Union says "this is a fair index of the feelings of the people of the State."

COST OF THE MEXICAN WAR.—It will be many years before the final footing of this account can be made. Besides the many millions already paid, there are to be added the Pensions, which will probably be extended over the next fifty years, just as the country is still paying pensions to the soldiers of the Revolution and of the war of 1812.

A large item of the account has just been officially announced from the General Land Office. It is a statement of the number of Land Warrants actually issued up to the 1st of May, viz: 59,017, covering 8,949,400 acres of land; and of the number estimated as yet to be issued, viz: 30,983, for 4,850,600 acres. The total 13,800,000 acres; which, estimated at the lowest government price per acre, $1 25, makes $17,250,000, given to the soldiers in the Mexican war as a bounty.

MR. CLAY REQUESTED TO RESIGN.—The late letter of Mr. Clay, in favor of a State System of gradual emancipation in Kentucky, has, as might have been anticipated, caused great excitement in some parts of that State. In one county, (Trimble,) the people, of both parties, have assembled in public meeting, and resolved that the first act of the next Legislature should be to request Mr. Clay to resign the seat in the Senate of the United States to which he was recently elected. The resolutions were offered by a Whig.

We presume that the Legislature will scarcely adopt this recommendation, though the almost unanimous rejection of a proposition to authorize the approaching State Convention to devise a plan of emancipation, shows that the people of the State sympathise in opinion with the people of Trimble county. But respect for the age of Mr. Clay, and the memory of his long and faithful and patriotic services, will secure him from the infliction of such a rebuke from those who have so long honored and loved him.

THE CHOLERA.—At Norfolk, Va., for the week ending on Tuesday last, there were 70 cases, and 12 deaths. The disease is mild, as shown by the small proportion of deaths.

In New York, on Tuesday last, 36 cases, 19 deaths; on Wednesday, 41 cases, 14 deaths, on Thursday, 38 cases, 16 deaths; on Friday, 27 cases, 14 deaths.

At Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Boston, Richmond, &c. the disease does not increase materially.

Some cases have occurred in the counties near Norfolk and Alexandria, Va.

THE SULPHUR REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—We copy an interesting article on this subject, which has attracted universal attention.

Many confirmatory statements are made in the Northern papers, by Physicians and others. For instance; a gentleman who lived in Birmingham, England, during the prevalence of Cholera in 1832, says that more sulphuric acid is made and used in that place than in any other, perhaps, in the world; and though all the towns and villages for many miles around were severely afflicted, the disease never reached Birmingham except in one instance of an aged female, and nearly all the physicians there denied that as being Cholera."

Again: The N. Y. Tribune says, "During the Cholera of 1832, not one of the many scavengers employed in New York, who inhaled an atmosphere tinctured with sulphuretted hydrogen, was taken with the disease. Laborers in gas manufactories and other establishments, where sulphur is evolved, are also exempt from its attacks."

The same paper mentions a speedy cure of a violent case of diarrhœa, after camphor had failed, by four grains of sulphur.

But, *per contra*, the N. Y. Herald (bad authority, generally,) says that the sulphur remedy has been tried and found to be a humbug.

From the National Intelligencer.

Cure and Prevention of Cholera.

Laudanum,	each	2 ounces.
Spirits Camphor,		
Tincture Cayenne Pepper		2 drachms.
Tincture Ginger		1 ounce.
Essence Peppermint,		2 ounces.
Hoffman's Anodyne		2 ounces.

Mix all together. **Dose, a tablespoonful (in a little water) for an adult.**

This prescription is carried on nearly all the boats on the Western waters, and will check diarrhœa in ten minutes, and abate the other premonitory symptoms of cholera immediately. I have tried it in my own person, and have given the recipe to over one hundred persons.

THOMAS S. BRYANT,
Paymaster United States Army.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer Cambria has brought Liverpool dates to the 2d inst.

Business generally was improving, though there was no change in the price of Cotton, and Flour was lower and dull. Fair Uplands 4¾ l. Middling 4½d. Flour 22s 9d to 24s 6d. American stocks still in demand, U. S. 6 per cent, 110¼. In Naval Stores but little doing; prices nominal. Rice rather higher, selling at 17 to 18s.

The steamer America, from New York, made the passage to Liverpool in 11½ days, the quickest on record.

Extreme misery still pervades unhappy Ireland. Such is the destitution in one particular district, that a corpse, recently washed ashore, was seized and greedily devoured by the starving inhabitants.

The cholera has made its appearance in London, and in many parts of the country.

Italy.—The French army at the last accounts had not entered Rome. The troops manifest evident signs of sympathy with the Roman people. The negotiations entered into by the French Ambassador with the Roman Republic had failed—the people refusing to admit the French either as enemies or friends.

Oudinot's army has suffered much from exposure to malaria, and is becoming more and more disaffected.

France.—The old French Assembly was dissolved by limitation on the 26th of May, and the new Assembly convened on the 28th.

Another scene of terrible confusion in the new assembly, grew out of an imputation by the President that that body was in danger of an invasion by a mob, in consequence of the intrigues of Ledru Rollin. This was resented, and resulted in the resignation of four of the Secretaries. A number of members were about to quit the Chamber, when the President apologised and retracted the offensive remarks, and thus prevented an explosion.

The ultra Radicals number from 210 to 240 members.

The Neapolitans have withdrawn their troops from Rome.

The Danish war continues without any prospect of a speedy peace.

The town of Frederika has been taken by the Prussians.

A division of the Russian fleet has appeared in the Danish waters.

Great commotions continue to prevail in Hungary, but nothing decisive has taken place.

A vast number of Austrian and Russian troops continue to pass into that country, and the Hungarians are falling back upon their strong holds and mountain fastnesses, where their chances of success will be much better. The city of Budd is in their hands, in the taking of which it is said they treachously massacred five or six hundred of the inhabitants.

From other parts of Europe there is no news of interest.

ILLNESS OF EX-PRESIDENT POLK.—The Telegraph has reported the dangerous illness of Mr. Polk on the 8th inst. First it was represented that his attack was of cholera, and since it is said to be a bilious disease.

THE SMALL POX IN GREENSBOROUGH.—Up to the 9th instant, there had been 33 cases and 4 deaths.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the "Spirit of the Age," a new paper devoted chiefly to the cause of Temperance and of Odd Fellowship, published at Raleigh by Mr. A. M. Gorman.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE.—We have received already the July No. of this handsome periodical, which is the commencement of a new volume.—The proprietors state that they have, within the past six months, expended more than $5000 for literary contributions, and have thus secured many of the best writers in the country.

The water in New Orleans was gradually receding at the last accounts, and the works at the crevasse progressing in such a way as to justify a hope that the overflow will be speedily arrested.

A VALUABLE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.—We are indebted to the courtesy of that enterprising Publishing House, Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., of No. 51 John Street, New York, for a complete set of "Chambers's Educational Course," in 7 volumes, as follows:—

1. *The Treasury of Knowledge*—in which, classed under the three heads of Elementary Lessons on Common Things; Practical Lessons on Common Objects; and Introduction to the Sciences; is embodied a mass of information on all subjects, illustrated by Plates

2. *Elements of Drawing*—With many Plates for the instruction of the beginner in that art.

3. *Elements of Natural Philosophy*,—In three Parts, with Questions and Plates.

4. *Elements of Chemistry and Electricity*—With Questions and many plates.

5. *Elements of Vegetable and Animal Phisiology*—With Questions and Plates.

6. *Elements of Zoology, or Natural History of Animals, Birds, Fishes, Insects, &c. &c.*—Illustrated.

7. *Elements of Geology*—With Questions and Illustrations.

This valuable series, either for the School or the Library, is edited in this country by D. M. Reese, M. D., LL. D., is neatly printed and bound, and furnished at a low price, either singly or entire, by the Publishers, or at the Fayetteville Book Store.

From the same Publishers, we have Mrs. Willard's "Guide to the Temple of Time, and Universal History," for Schools; and its companion, "A Map of Time," by the same indefatigable Authoress and Instructress of Youth.

Also, a new Edition of Watts on the Mind, with Questions by J. S. Denman.

And finally, "The Miner's Guide, and Metallurgist's Directory;"—a little book which will doubtless be very useful and acceptable to the Miners in the upper section of this State.

All published and for sale as above.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We have been politely furnished with the following Abstract of the Report read at the late Commencement:—

SENIOR CLASS.

SCHOLARSHIP.

First Distinction.—To Messrs. K. P. Battle, P. M. Hale, and T. J. Robinson.

Second.—Messrs. T. D. Haigh, Jas. M. Johnson, C. E. Lowther, and J. A. Whitfield.

Third.—Messrs. W. B. Dortch, P. E. Hines, J. C. McNair, M. McNair, W. G. Pool, C. R. Thomas, and N. B. Whitfield.

Mr. Bryan W. Whitfield having been absent on account of ill health, during half of the first and the whole of the second term of the Junior year, could not, according to the established usages of the Institution, be considered a candidate for distinction at the final award.

The three young gentlemen who received the first distinction were directed by the Faculty to arrange the delivery of the Salutatory and Valedictory Orations by lot. The Salutatory devolved upon Mr. Hale, and the Valedictory on Mr. Battle.

DEPORTMENT.

Two members of this Class, Messrs. J. A. Corbett and P. E. Hines, have been absent from no Collegiate duty during the complete scholastic term of four years, embracing about 5,500 attendances.

Mr. Pool joined Sophomore, and was once absent from Recitation, and from no other duty, in three years. Mr. Robinson was absent four times from Prayers, and once from Recitation, and Mr. George three times from Prayers, and twice from Recitation, during the same period.

Messrs J. C. and M. McNair joined Sophomore half advanced, and were each absent from Prayers three times in two years and a half, and from no other duty.

Messrs. Battle and J. A. Whitfield are not known to have been absent, when it was in their power to attend, during four years.

The next most punctual were Messrs. John M. Johnston, Haigh, Scales, Banks, Cunningham, Dortch, Towles, and N. B. Whitfield, in the order of their names. Messrs. Banks, George, Hill, McLean, Scales, and Towles, three of whom are commended for punctuality, while the others were comparatively faithful, received the third distinction in Scholarship during the Senior year.

JUNIOR CLASS.

SCHOLARSHIP.

First Distinction.—Messrs. John Hill, Wm. H. Johnston, and W. C. Kerr.

Second.—Messrs. J. A. Caldwell, E. C. Chambers, R. Hines, B. R. Huske, J. Manning, and L. Smith.

Third.—Mr. H. Hardie.

Mr. Little is entitled to the first, and Mr. Carrigan to the second distinction, in History and Logic.

DEPORTMENT.

Of the 21 members of this Class, five, viz: Messrs. Carrigan, Hill, Hines, Johnston, and R. H. Whitfield, have been absent from no duty the present year. One of these, Mr. Hines, has not been absent during three years; Mr. Carrigan once, and Mr. Johnston twice, from Morning Prayers during the same period; and Mr. Hill once from Morning Prayer in two years. Mr. S. E. Whitfield has been once absent from Prayers, and three times from Recitation, during the present term.

The next most punctual have been Messrs. Chambers, Gorrell, Hairston, Hardie, Kerr, Lewis, and Smell. Messrs. Caldwell, Huske and Manning have rarely been absent when able to attend.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

SCHOLARSHIP.

First Distinction.—Messrs. B. S. Hedrick, J. A. Patton, and C. B. Saunders.

Second.—Messrs. B. Fuller, T. M. Garrett, M. J. McDuffie, N. McKay, and F. A. Tanner.

Third.—Messrs. T. A. E. Evans, F. S. Goode, J. Guion, J. H. Lindsay, G. W. Neal, W. M. Richardson, W. L. Treadwell and W. C. Whitaker.

Messrs. D. M. Carter, P. E. Smith, J. P. Waddill, and J. L. Wooster, are entitled to the second distinction in Languages.

Mr. Claiborne, if regular, would have been entitled to high distinction. To Mr. Taylor, who recited with this Class in the department of Languages, is awarded the first distinction in Greek, and the second in Latin and French.

Mr. —— is disapproved in all his studies; Mr. —— on Mathematics; and Mr. —— on Trigonometry.

DEPORTMENT.

There are two, of the 43 members of this Class, who have been absent from no duty during the year, viz: Messrs. McDuffie and Richardson. Mr. J. Guion was once absent from Divine Worship, on account of sickness, and from no other duty. Mr. Grant was once absent from Prayers, and three times from Recitation; Mr. Hedrick three times from Prayers and once from Recitation; Mr. Taylor, once from Prayers and six times from Recitation; Mr. Whitaker eight times from Prayers and five times from Recitation,—all on account of sickness. Mr. McKay was absent once from Prayers and once from Recitation; Mr Terry three times from Prayers and twice from Recitation; and Mr. Neal three times from Prayers, three times from Recitation, and once from Divine Worship, during the year.

The next most punctual have been Messrs. Claiborne, Evans, Fuller, Garrett, Norcom, Patton, Smith, Treadwell, and Wooster.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

SCHOLARSHIP.

First Distinction.—Mr. Wm. A. Moore

Second.—Messrs. T. H. Gilliam, L. F. Siler, J. J. Slade, and M. L. Staples.

Third.—Messrs. B. A. Kittrell, R. H. Lewis, and J. A. Manning.

Messrs. Brett and Carrigan are entitled to the second distinction in Mathematics, and the third in Languages. Mr. L. Ruffin to the second in Languages; Mr. G. J. Moore to the second in Mathematics; and Mr. McDade to the third in Languages and Elocution.

Mr. —— was absent from the Examination on the Holy Scriptures, in consequence of his suspension from College.

DEPORTMENT.

Two of the 29 members of this Class, viz: Messrs. J. J. Slade and J. B. Slade, have been absent from no duty during the year. Mr. T. C. Leak has been perfectly punctual since he joined College at the beginning of the present term. Mr. C. S. Bryan has been twice absent from Prayers, and from no other duty, during the same period.

Mr. W. A. Moore has been absent but five times from Prayers. Mr. McDade five times from Prayers and once from Recitation; and Mr. S. C. Roberts five times from Prayers and once from Divine Worship, during the year.

The next most punctual are Messrs. W. D. Barnes, T. H. Gilliam, G. J. Moore, and Wm. H. Smith.

Messrs. G. A. Brett, R. H. Lewis, L. F. Siler, M. L. Staples, and Wm. M. Walker, have never been absent, except on account of sickness, or other causes beyond their control.

The absences of Mr. T. B. Burton, though numerous, were generally occasioned by sickness.

The following Degrees in course were conferred by the Board of Trustees:

Master of Arts.
- Turner W. Battle, Edgecombe,
- Frederic D. Lente, M. D., Newbern,
- Henry W. Graham, Lincoln,
- Edward H. Hicks, Oxford,
- Octavius W. Hooker, M. D., Hillsboro',
- James R. Ward, M. D., Chatham,
- De Witt C. Stone, Louisburg,
- Langdon C. Manly, M. D., Raleigh,
- Sion H. Rogers, Wake,

Jeremiah L. Davis, Bachelor of Law.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Hon. Wm. A. Graham.

We learn unofficially, but we believe correctly, that the Hon Daniel M. Barringer, of North Carolina, has been offered by the President the appointment of Minister to Spain.—*National Intell.*

Cape Fear Navigation Company.—This Company held its annual meeting on Monday last; and with a view to accommodate the Board of Internal Improvement, adjourned to the 23d inst.; and with the same view it is now expected that it will adjourn on the 23d inst. to the 11th July next.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Directors.
- E. L. Winslow, President.
- John H. Hall,
- J. W. Wright,
- D. A. Ray,
- S. W. Tillinghast,

George McNeill was re-appointed General Agent and Treasurer.

The Freights on the River the past year amount to $41,443 80.

A GROSS IMPOSITION.

Thus we characterize the proceedings of the Locofoco Convention held at Clinton on the 31st ult., to nominate a candidate for Congress for this district, and which presented to the people William S. Ashe as the candidate. We say *a gross imposition* was practiced by that Convention, and we shall prove the assertion by the published accounts of its proceedings. It appears by said proceedings that *one third* of the counties of the district, to wit, Brunswick, Columbus, and Onslow, had no one of their citizens present to act for them, but were represented by residents of other counties, so that in fact the three counties named were destitute of any representation identified with them in views and feelings. The Convention opened its proceedings by an outrageous violation of that fundamental principle of Republicanism, that the majority shall control; it resolved that *two thirds* of the whole number of votes cast should be necessary to the choice of a candidate.

"The Convention then," the account of the doings informs us, "proceeded to ballot. On the first ballot, Averitt received one vote, Strange received seven votes, Ashe received five votes."

After a number of ballots had been taken, as many as fifty, rumor says, no one being chosen, the Convention adjourned until next morning.

It appears then on the face of the first ballot that Judge Strange was entitled to the nomination by the just rule which governs in such cases—he had a majority of the votes. Moreover, on one of the subsequent numerous ballotings, Mr. Dobbin, "whose name was introduced as a compromise candidate," also received a majority of the votes, but was thrown aside; another violation of the rule of Republican right.

Next day's doings were of a still more remarkable character. On the first ballot taken that day, Ashe had 9 votes, Strange 5—and thereupon the Convention declared Ashe to be the candidate! thus completely stultifying itself in regard to its previous action on the two-thirds rule.—Now it is clear that Judge Strange and Mr. Dobbin both received a majority of votes before Mr. Ashe did, and each of them is better entitled to the nomination than he. The votes cast for him on the last ballot could be considered only as a majority, therefore not placing him in any more advantageous position at any rate for the nomination than his competitors occupied, whilst in the order of balloting, so far as a majority was concerned, they were both in advance of him. By what right then did the Convention declare Mr. A. to be the nominee? by an usurped, an arbitrary right, and no other. The whole procedure is a gross imposition on the people of the district, and especially on the "Democracy" thereof.

Wilmington Chronicle.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To the Democratic Voters of the 7th Congressional District:

You have an overwhelming majority in this District: you can elect any one whom you please to represent the District in Congress. You can force upon those who are not willing to submit to your choice, any sort of a Representative you think proper. You can choose any one man from the multitudes of Democrats in the several Counties of the District, and say to the District: this man shall represent you. You know that the next Congress will be one of incalculable importance to the South. The Wilmot proviso, in some shape or other, will be acted on. This District has had an able Representative for a long time; one who, for industry and consistent fidelity to the South, watchfulness and economy, commanded the respect of all men, and reflected honor on the District. You have many able men in your party in the District—men of experience, wisdom, sagacity, learning, power, influence. Will you, now, pass by all of such men and force upon us such a man as William S. Ashe? What motives can you have in doing such a thing? You cannot regard him as a statesman, fit to be trusted with your dearest interests in times of trouble.

Is it possible that the great body of the Democratic party in this District will give up their right of choosing a representative in such a crisis to a convention like that which nominated Mr. Ashe? The Wilmington Journal says something about "the bone and sinew" "farmers," and all that worn out sort of "soft sauder." Look at the names of the members of the Convention, and see how many real substantial intelligent democrats were there. How very few rather of steady, old, country gentlemen-farmers. Nearly all the members were from towns and villages—nearly all professional men and mechanics. Now I do not wish to disparage those classes. I respect them as much as I do any body else. But I wish you to think for yourselves what the *Journal's* object is in all this about "bone and sinew." Some two or three bones and maybe half a dozen sinews. Not even a decent skeleton of a convention.

Don't you see how it was all planned from the first? The Wilmington Democrats called the Convention, made a great "to do" about harmony and all that, and got all the counties to hold meetings. I should like to say a word about these county meetings, but I have not time now;—I will say, however, that they were not meetings of the people, but only of a few, and the delegates were appointed by the Chairman and not by the people. However, when they got to Clinton some counties were represented by *alternates*," and some by the original delegates. But all were represented somehow or other, so that the mouths of all might be stopped. Then the Wilmington delegation out-manœuvred the others and got their man in. Elected the member of Congress from the District. It is not worth while to go through the form of an election in August at all, if the free men of the District are bound to submit to the dictation of this Convention. But you are Democrats—you believe in the wisdom of the masses—you are opposed to the few being allowed to govern the many. How then can you give up your right of choosing for yourselves? Do you not know that William S. Ashe is not the first—no, nor the second, third, fourth, nor fifth, choice of a majority of the Democrats of the District? Gen. McKay himself would have accepted the nomination. And then there are Strange, Cameron, Dobbin, Reid, Isaac Wright, W. Winslow, and others, either of whom would have run as a compromise man, and either of whom would have made a better and an abler Representative than Mr. Ashe, and been more acceptable to the great body of the Democratic party in this District. I will only add a word to draw your attention to the contrast which will be presented by Ashe following McKay. To use an expression I have seen somewhere, it is "like a far off giant whistling to his house-dog."

DAN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of a respectable number of the Whigs of the Lower Regiment of Richmond County, at Laurel Hill, on Saturday the 16th June, 1849, (general notice being previously given,)

On motion of Col. Archd'S. McKay, Dr. John Malloy was appointed Chairman, and Daniel C. McIntyre and Duncan McLaurin, Secretaries.

On taking the Chair, Dr. Malloy explained the object of the meeting in a neat and pertinent address.

On motion, the Chair appointed two from each Captain's District, to-wit: Duncan McLaurin and Ferdinand McLeod, Neill McNair and Stafford Gibson, John C. McLaurin and Murdock McKinnon, a Committee to draft and report Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this meeting in regard to the condition of the Whig cause in the Third Congressional District—who, having retired a short time, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions.

Whereas, from the number of Candidates in the Third Congressional District of North Carolina, for a seat in the next Congress of the United States, it is more than probable that the same may be represented by a person whose political opinions are not in accordance with the known political sentiments of a large majority of the voters of said District. For the prevention of such a result, and for the harmonising of conflicting feelings and partiality of friends for favorite candidates on the side of the majority, the Whigs of the Lower Regiment of Richmond County do hereby resolve,

1. That they heartily approve of the proposed Convention of Delegates from the several Counties composing the said Congressional District, to be held at Albemarle, in the county of Stanly, on the fourth of July next.

2. That a Delegation of one, and one Alternate, from each Captain's District in this Regiment, be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to the proposed Convention, to consult with Delegates from other counties what course best to pursue in order to avoid the anti-republican anomaly of a Representative differing in known political views from his constituents.

3. That whilst the freemen of this Lower Regiment would acquiesce and rest satisfied with one only of the three Whig candidates now offering their services, they will not passively submit to a probability of being misrepresented in the National Legislature, without an open, honest, if not patriotic exertion, to avoid the mortification consequent on such an occurrence.

4. That although this meeting would not bind their Delegates by positive instructions, yet they would be satisfied, in case the friends of the present candidates would not yield to one, to make a nomination of some other distinguished and true Whig as the candidate of the Whigs of the District, with the hope and trust that all true Whigs will concur in and support such nominee.

5. That when the number of candidates endangers the success of our principles, we are of the opinion the proper method of adjusting their claims is, for each to submit to and abide by the action of a general convention.

6. That should all the districts in this Regiment be represented in the Convention, those Delegates attending are authorized to cast the vote of all the Companies.

Which resolutions, after a separate reading, were unanimously adopted.

In accordance with the second resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as Delegates, with their Alternates, to-wit:

Williamson District—M. W. McNair, and Wm. Graham, Alternate.

Laurel Hill District—F. McLeod, and D. Monroe, Alternate.

Stewartsville District—A. C. McKinnon, and Dan'l C. McIntyre, Alternate.

On motion of Dr. R. Dickson,

Ordered, That these proceedings be published in the Fayetteville Observer, with a request that the other Whig papers in the District copy.

On motion of Col. John C. McLaurin, the Chairman was added to the list of Delegates.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered, on motion of Col. A. S. McKay, to the officers of the meeting.

The Chairman then adjourned the meeting *sine die*.

JOHN MALLOY, Chairman.

D. McLAURIN, } Secretaries.
D. C. McINTYRE, }

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal convened in this City, on Monday—present, the Chief Justice and Judge Pearson. The following gentlemen have been admitted to County Court practice, viz:

Eli W. Hall, Wilmington.
Jos. J. Davis, Franklin.
Henry M. Waddell, Hillsboro'.
Franklin B. McMillan, Ashe.
E. F. McRee, Cabarrus, N. C.
Jno. K. Strange, Fayetteville.
Geo. E. B. Singeltary, Raleigh.

The following Gentlemen have been admitted to Superior Court practice:

John Lyon Holmes, Wilmington.
J. S. Amis, Granville.
T. S. Haughton, Edenton.
Col. J. G. McDugald, Elizabethtown.
Jona. W. Albertson, Hertford,
Joseph G. Carraway, Williamston, Martin co.
Wm. F Carter, Wentworth.
E. C. Hines, Edenton. *Raleigh Register.*

Postscript.

THE SALISBURY CONVENTION.—This body of friends of Internal Improvement met on Thursday last. The Watchman gives us an account only of the first day's proceedings. 21 counties in this State, and the city of Norfolk, in Virginia, were represented. In all, 209 Delegates were present. Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD was appointed President; Gen. Alex McRae, Wm. Boylan, Dr. W. R Holt, Col. Daniel Coleman, Col John McLeod, and E. C. Roberson, Vice Presidents; and J. Clarke and J. J. Bruner Secretaries. A committee of 25 of most distinguished gentlemen was appointed, to whom various propositions were referred. Of this committee, Judge Ellis was chosen Chairman; and at its first meeting a discussion arose in which J. A. Gilmer, Gov. Morehead, Gov. Graham, and Gov. Swain, participated.

Subsequently, in Convention, Messrs. J. W. Thomas of Davidson, Whitney of Norfolk, Gov. Swain, Boyden of Salisbury, Gen. McRae, Col. McLeod, and Mr. Dibble, delivered interesting speeches.

The Watchman says the finest spirit prevails, and "that the Central Road shall be built, is the unanimous sentiment." So mote it be!

A letter from Raleigh, this morning, says it is reported that two gentlemen of that place have subscribed $20,000 each, and that the Stock has all been taken.

MARRIED,

In Chatham county, on the 18th of April last, Dr. LEWIS L. HOLMES, of Hyde county, to Mrs. DECIMUS F. ALSTON, daughter of Robt. Palmer, Esq. of Chatham.

At Cheraw, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Alex. Gregg, HENRY McIVER, Esq., to CAROLINE HARRINGTON, eldest daughter of Dr. Thos. E. Powe, all of that place.

At Davidson College, by the Rev. S. B. O. Wilson, Mr. HUGH H. WILSON, of Sumter District, S. C., to Miss MARY E., daughter of Rev. S. Williamson, D. D., President of the Institution.

DIED,

In this town, last night, at half past 11 o'clock, Mr. FREDERICK MOORE.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend his funeral, at his late residence, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

In Wilmington, on the 7th inst., suddenly, Mr. Samuel B. Smith, formerly of Washington, N. C.

In Brunswick county, on the 2d inst., Miss CAROLINE ALLEN, daughter of D. D. Allen, Esq., aged 19 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 19.

REMARKS.—No material change in prices. Flour and Corn are in demand at rather improving rates; but little offered in market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 7½ to 8; market well supplied. Corn 50 to 55; stock light and in demand. Fayetteville Flour 4 50 to 5 00; stock considerably reduced. Lard 7 to 7½. Lumber—Flooring Boards 7 75 to 8 00, Wide 5 00, Scantling 3 50 Timber—Mill 3 00 to 6 50. Shipping 7 00 to 10 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 15 to 2 20, Virgin 2 65 to 2 75, Hard 1 10. Spirits 24½ to 25. Tar 1 25.

At Cheraw, Cotton 6 to 7½. No change in other articles.

At New York Cotton 7¼ for Middling, to 8 and 8¼ for fair Uplands. Flour 4 50 to 5 12. Corn 59 to 64.

At Charleston, Cotton 6 to 8. N. C. Corn 60. Flour 5¾ to 7⅛.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,623,467 bales against 2,175,606 last year.

---

100 CASKS Thomastown Lime daily expected for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
June 18, 1849. 72-3w

McFADYEN'S SPRINGS.

IN consequence of applications to that effect, Mrs. Walker, residing at Pearson's Mills, within one mile of the above Mineral Springs, 14 miles west of Fayetteville, will receive a few families or individuals as Boarders. Terms, $12 per month, $4 per week, or $1 per day. Children and servants half price. Further information may be obtained of Mrs. W. or of E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.
Cumberland County, June 1849. 72
Carolinian copy 3 wks.

$200 REWARD.

BROKE Jail, in Sampson county, North Carolina, on the night of the 14th instant, two prisoners, JOHN P. WILLIAMS and NEEDHAM STEVENS, charged with stealing Negroes. Williams had been convicted and awaiting the sentence of the Court, and Stevens was awaiting his trial.

Williams is about 35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thick well set frame, weighs about 140 lbs., mouth large and lips little pouting, eyes dark, eye-brows dark and heavy, low square forehead, dark hair, a downcast surly look, some limping peculiarly in his right foot with the toe turned in.

Stevens is about 40 years of age, 6 feet high or upwards, large muscular frame, weighs about 175 lbs., mouth

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of *experience* and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' *experience* in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849. 68-Y

Summer Millinery.

Mrs. HART is now receiving and opening her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

Comprising Ribbons and Flowers of every quality; fashionable STRAW BONNETS, of various kinds. Also, Dress Caps, Lace Veils and Capes, Silk and colored Kid Gloves, with many other fancy articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to present style. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

Store on Person street, two doors below Messrs Pemberton.

April 9, 1849. 62tf

To Shippers of Goods and Produce upon the Cape Fear River.

THE Henrietta Steamboat Company, by Circular dated 13th Dec'r 1847, made known the Rates of Freights and the charges for Forwarding, as established by the former owners with the other Company on the Cape Fear,—also asserting that they would *Freight* or *Forward* as low as any other Company or Firm. Having information that other Companies have made private offers to particular houses (or firms) that have usually shipped by our Line, which is a reduction upon our former rates of Freight, we hereby inform our patrons and friends, and also all others disposed to favor us with their business, that the Company will make a deduction of 10 *per cent.* upon all freights from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Wilmington.

The receiving and forwarding in Wilmington to be *free of all Commissions.*

Shippers by our Line since the 1st Jan'y 1849, whose bills have been settled, will be entitled to the 10 per cent.; and those unsettled will have that amount credited to their accounts upon the Company's books.

To all shippers upon the Cape Fear, the Henrietta Steamboat Company take pleasure in saying, they have *good Boats in good order*, and possess such facilities as will insure to those who patronise the Line a speedy transportation of all Goods and Produce committed to their care.

Goods intended for the Henrietta Co. should be plainly marked, and the Bills of Lading filled up —"To be delivered at the *Company's Wharf*, Wilmington, N. C."

GURDON DEMING, Pres't
Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1849. 68tf

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains: 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 15, 1848. 34-Y

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at *all times* sustained the highest character for the *prudence* of its management, and for the *liberality* with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, *Sept.* 8, 1845

SADDLERY.

A NEW Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Whips, Collars, &c.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan. 24, 1849. 52-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

JUST received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb. 6, 1849. 53-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Coppers, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Cam'et Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

10 pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting.
15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.

Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gauze and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Matereene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Colored Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gauze and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety,

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 *sides best Spanish Sole Leather,*
5 *tons Swedes and English Iron,*
2 *ditto Castings, of best quality.*

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1848 34tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.

October 9.

LIME! LIME!!

110 CASKS LIME, in excellent order, and superior quality, direct from the kiln at Thomastown, just received and for sale by

H. LEETE.

April 23, 1849. 41-tf

JAMES KYLE

HAS received his entire supply of SPRING and SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Plain and Plaid Silks,
Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams,
Jaconets, Cambric and Medium Muslins,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Calicoes in great variety,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Silk and Cotton Hose and Gloves,
Cotton and Linen Pants stuff,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Bolting Cloths, *Anker,*
Shoes, Hats, &c.

With many other articles,—making one of the largest assortments of Goods ever offered for sale in this place; all of which being purchased for Cash, are offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, for cash or to punctual customers.

April 6, 1849. 62tf

HATS! CAPS!! BOOTS!! SHOES!!

THE Subscriber invites the attention of his friends and the public to his large assortment of Fresh Spring and Summer GOODS, which he is now receiving, consisting of the latest and most fashionable styles of Gentlemen's, Boys', and Infants'

Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats; the latest styles Gentlemens' Dress Fur, Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, & Brush Hats and Caps,

Together with a general assortment of all other kinds found in this market, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Infants' BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ Persons wishing any thing in his line, will find it to their advantage to give him a call. His goods are selected with great care, and will be sold very cheap for cash.

California or North Carolina Gold will be taken at the highest market price, in exchange for goods.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

April 5, 1849. 62-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

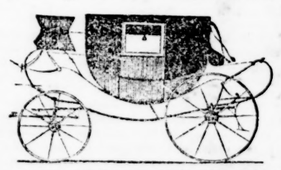
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-fol doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

The Original and Only

Genuine Indian Medicine.

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owensville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

NEW *Spring and Summer Goods.*

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

—Consisting in part of—

Super wool-dyed French and English Cloths,
Do. do. Doe Skin Cassimere,
Fancy French and English do.
Satin and Silk Vestings,
French, English, and American Prints,
Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Printed Cambrics and Muslins,
Black and Pink Chambrays,
Book and Swiss Muslins,
Jaconet and Plaid do.
Muslin and Thread Edgings, (cheap,)
Organdy and embroidered Muslins,
Black and col'd Silks, ¾ and ⅞ wide,
Drap d'Elte and Cashmerette,
Wellington Cord and Croton Coating,
Granadians and Tissues,
Silk and watered do.
Black and blue Silk Veils,
Black and col'd Kid Gloves,
Do. do. do. Silk Mitts and Gloves,
White Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Silk and cotton Hose and half Hose,
Linen and cotton Sheeting,
Linen Cambric Hdkfs, (very handsome,)
Silk and cotton Hdkfs,
Black and fancy Cravats, (40 inches,)
Linen and cotton Coatings,
Brown and white Linen Drillings,
Grass and Marseilles Skirts,
Black and satin striped Chally and Bereges,
Needles and Pins,
Canvass and Padding,
Silk and worsted Serge,
Marshall's and others' Thread,
Linen and cotton Diaper,
Irish Linen and Shirting,
Sewing Silk and Twist,
Scissors and Combs,
Florence and Pamella Bonnets,
Pearl and col'd Lace do.
New styles silk and satin Bonnets,
Bombazines and Alpacas,
Bonnet and cap Ribbons,
Neck and belt Ribbon,
Panama and Leghorn Hats,
Moleskin and Beaver do.
Boots and Shoes of every description,
And many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞ As the above Goods were purchased very low, they will be sold uncommonly cheap to those who pay "Cash," or to "Short time buyers." All those in want of Cheap Goods, will please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 4 Green Street, Fayetteville, } 61-tf
March 27, 1849. }

NAUTILUS MUTUAL *Life Insurance Company.*

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

T. T. FONDS'

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soups, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

CAPE FEAR

Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

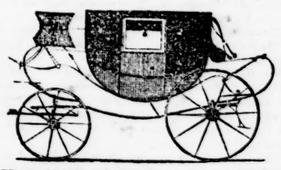
W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

NEW BOOKS.

COTTAGE Garden of America; History of Queen Elizabeth, by Abbott; Manning's Sermons; Floral Biography, by Charlotte Elizabeth; The Free Mason's Monitor; Smith's illustrated Astronomy; Parker's Exercises in English Composition; Practical Arithmetic, by Jas. B. Thomson, A. M.; Banker's Wallet's, &c. &c., just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 28, 1849. 64tf

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Trinity School,

8 MILES WEST OF RALEIGH.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.

THE Summer Term of these Schools will commence on Wednesday the 6th June.

A punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested. For circulars containing full information as to terms, &c., apply to the subscriber.

ALBERT SMEDES,
Rector of St. Mary's School.

Raleigh, April 12, 1849. 64-10w

TO LIBRARY COMMITTEES, MERCHANTS, &c.

GEO. S. APPLETON,

Bookseller, Publisher, and Importer,

No. 164 Chesnut Street, corner of 7th, Swain's Buildings,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment would beg leave to call the attention of the Public to his large stock of BOOKS, in every department of Literature. The most particular attention is paid to the execution of orders from gentlemen desirous of increasing their Libraries, and Committees in every town and village for the founding of Libraries. His motto is "large sales and small profits," which can be proved by referring to his Catalogue, published every quarter, which will be sent gratis to all parts of the Union, on application, *post paid.* His store is so arranged that visitors can find the Books for themselves, they being classified according to Subjects; so that the Lawyer, Clergyman, Physician, Merchant, Farmer, or Mechanic, can find the Books they are in search of, without the aid of a guide. Every attention is shown to visiters, and it is hoped that strangers will make it a convenient Lounge during their stay in the City.

All orders for Books published in any part of Europe or America punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest prices. Information in regard to any matters pertaining to his business cheerfully given, on application to the Proprietor. Booksellers and Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

March 17, 1849. 60-3m

W. BRANSON,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

I HAVE a large and secure Timber Pen, where I will put all Timber unsold that is sent to or left with me, at as reasonable charges as any Agent in the place.

Feb'y 14, 1849. 55tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

To Shippers by the Cape Fear River.

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

BEG leave to say to their patrons in the back country and the public generally, that the Boats of their Line are all in order for the Spring business, so that patrons of this line *can* and *shall* be as well served, both as to *expedition* and *price*, as by any other line of Boats on the River. Bills of Lading should be filled up, "deliverable at the Merchants' Steamboat Co's Wharf, Wilmington," which will save wharfage to shippers.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

Feb'y 26, 1849. 56tf

FASHIONABLE

Clothing Establishment,

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,

North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr. Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1y

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable.—By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverence in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by E. J. Hale, the only authorized Agent.

March 10, 1849. 58-4m

Just Received and for Sale,

10 BARRELS and half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

LIME.

THOMASTOWN LIME, unslacked, in good order. Just received.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 23, 1849. 64tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

REMOVAL.

Mrs. E. WALTON,

MANTUA-MAKER AND MILLINER,

HAS received, and will open the 22d instant, next door below that lately occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son, Green street, her

Spring and Summer Millinery,

Including Ribbons and Flowers of a superior quality, Gossamer Bonnets, Black and Drab Straws, and other fashionable Bonnets of various kinds.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

March 19, 1849. 59-4m

Fresh Spring Goods.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON

ARE now receiving and opening a large and handsome selection of

***Staple &